

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1923

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,
Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

OTTAWA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[illegible]

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

1922-23

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. BLACK

This, the sixth annual report of the department, shows a decrease of immigration as compared with that of the preceding year, of 19 per cent.

The following table is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from 1881 onward:—

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

Period	From British Isles	From United States	From other Countries	Totals
Calendar year 1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
" 1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
" 1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
" 1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
" 1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
" 1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
" 1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
" 1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
" 1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
" 1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
" 1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
" 1892.....	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
" 1893.....	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
" 1894.....	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
" 1895.....	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
" 1896.....	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
" 1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
" 1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
" 1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Sx months ended June 30, 1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
" " 1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
" " 1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
" " 1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
" " 1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
" " 1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
" " 1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
" " 1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
" " 1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
" " 1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
" " 1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
" " 1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
" " 1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
" " 1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
" " 1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
" " 1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
" " 1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
" " 1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
" " 1921.....	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
" " 1922.....	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
" " 1923.....	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887

BRITISH IMMIGRATION

During the fiscal year 1922-23, the number of British immigrant arrivals in Canada was 34,508, as compared with 39,020 in the preceding year, a decrease of 12 per cent.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES

The total number of immigrants who arrived from the United States, during last fiscal year, was 22,007, as against 29,345 in the previous year, a decrease of 25 per cent.

IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

The total immigration from other countries was 16,372; during the preceding year the figures were 21,634. The decrease from this source is 20 per cent.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION

Immigration from all sources totals 72,887; for the year 1921-22, the entire immigration was 89,999. The figures show a decrease of 19 per cent.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTION

Three reports dealing with immigration inspection are included, and with reference to border ports it may be stated that in the Eastern Division, extending from the Atlantic coast to Port Arthur, 23,535 persons sought admission to Canada as immigrants, and that of this number 12,203 were rejected by our Inspectors. This very large percentage, 52, indicates the vigilance of those officers. In the Western Division stretching from Port Arthur to Kingsgate, 9,692 people of the immigrant class applied for admission to Canada, of whom 854 were rejected, nearly 9 per cent. In the Pacific Division, including border ports from Kingsgate westward and Pacific coast ports, 2,707 immigrants presented themselves for admission, and 870 were rejected; this number is 32 per cent.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

The usual report of British immigrant children unaccompanied by parents or guardians is included, and it will be noted that the high standard of efficiency which always characterized this important branch of immigration work has been fully maintained.

PUBLICITY

Publicity work, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, is conducted with undiminished vigour, and two reports are included, which, as in three previous years, greatly add to the interest of this publication.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

In 1921-22, Chinese immigration was 1,746, and during last fiscal year only 711, a decrease of 59 per cent. Immigration from Japan decreased, during the same period, from 532 to 369, 31 per cent. Hindoo immigration is still very small, only 21 having arrived last fiscal year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER, W. D. SCOTT

SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1922-23

Per ocean travel—

Quebec		31,717	
St. John		8,580	
Halifax		5,039	
North Sydney		1,426	
Vancouver		797	
Victoria		614	
Montreal		171	
Sydney		69	
New York	2,430		
Boston	37	2,467	50,880
From the United States			22,007
Total			72,887

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1922-23, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1921-22.

	1921-22				1922-23			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April	4,620	3,432	1,965	10,017	1,785	1,031	514	3,330
May	4,143	4,051	2,239	10,433	3,569	3,101	1,663	8,333
June	3,495	3,695	2,001	9,191	2,112	1,965	927	5,004
July	2,269	2,472	1,325	6,066	2,272	2,220	1,241	5,733
August	1,817	2,387	1,267	5,471	1,550	1,663	856	4,069
September	1,657	2,282	1,320	5,259	1,689	2,007	1,126	4,822
October	1,209	1,851	986	4,046	1,870	1,814	895	4,579
November	835	1,330	648	2,813	1,286	1,151	535	2,972
December	672	819	442	1,933	1,002	868	553	2,423
January	550	555	337	1,442	877	672	411	1,960
February	502	428	175	1,105	1,336	804	428	2,568
March	1,376	1,031	471	2,878	3,042	1,315	730	5,087
Totals	23,145	24,333	13,176	60,654	22,390	18,611	9,879	50,880

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1922-23, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1921-22.

	1921-22				1922-23			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April	2,762	1,230	1,043	5,035	1,706	820	742	3,268
May	1,999	936	775	3,710	1,418	827	621	2,866
June	1,539	850	697	3,086	1,008	703	580	2,291
July	1,250	637	501	2,388	927	622	475	2,024
August	1,810	681	525	3,016	1,547	590	422	2,559
September	1,179	560	429	2,168	1,120	507	405	2,032
October	1,020	615	494	2,129	764	508	469	1,741
November	757	526	464	1,747	517	407	335	1,259
December	611	415	289	1,315	414	286	242	942
January	516	289	198	1,003	331	206	105	642
February	603	292	183	1,078	348	219	155	722
March	1,406	678	586	2,670	796	450	415	1,661
Totals	15,452	7,709	6,184	29,345	10,896	6,145	4,966	22,007

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1922-23, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1921-22.

	1921-22				1922-23			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	7,382	4,662	3,008	15,052	3,491	1,851	1,256	6,598
May.....	6,142	4,987	3,014	14,143	4,987	3,928	2,284	11,199
June.....	5,034	4,545	2,698	12,277	3,120	2,668	1,507	7,295
July.....	3,519	3,109	1,826	8,454	3,199	2,842	1,716	7,757
August.....	3,627	3,068	1,792	8,487	3,097	2,253	1,278	6,628
September.....	2,836	2,842	1,749	7,427	2,809	2,514	1,531	6,854
October.....	2,229	2,466	1,480	6,175	2,634	2,322	1,364	6,320
November.....	1,592	1,856	1,112	4,560	1,803	1,558	870	4,231
December.....	1,283	1,234	731	3,248	1,416	1,154	795	3,365
January.....	1,066	844	535	2,445	1,208	878	516	2,602
February.....	1,105	720	358	2,183	1,684	1,023	583	3,290
March.....	2,782	1,709	1,057	5,548	3,838	1,765	1,145	6,748
Totals.....	38,597	32,042	19,360	89,999	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1922-23, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1921-22.

	1921-22				1922-23			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
Quebec.....	14,360	17,330	9,040	40,730	12,617	12,667	6,433	31,717
St. John.....	3,603	3,077	1,638	8,318	4,564	2,627	1,389	8,580
Halifax.....	3,012	2,636	1,471	7,119	2,513	1,640	886	5,039
North Sydney.....	72	141	105	318	860	353	213	1,426
Vancouver.....	849	169	430	1,448	336	125	336	797
Victoria.....	507	330	183	1,020	208	229	177	614
Montreal.....					92	55	24	171
Sydney.....					53	10	6	69
United States ports (New York, Boston).....	742	650	309	1,701	1,147	905	415	2,467
From the United States.....	15,452	7,709	6,184	29,345	10,896	6,145	4,966	22,007
Totals.....	38,597	32,042	19,360	89,999	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

SEX.—Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada,
for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923.

	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Totals
Sex—			
Males.....	22,390	10,896	33,286
Females.....	18,611	6,145	24,756
Children.....	9,879	4,966	14,845
Totals.....	50,880	22,007	72,887
Trade or occupation—			
Farmers and farm labourers—			
Males.....	11,370	6,380	17,750
Females.....	2,536	2,070	4,606
Children.....	2,242	2,544	4,786
General Labourers—			
Males.....	2,675	884	3,559
Females.....	388	229	617
Children.....	344	169	513
Mechanics—			
Males.....	4,158	1,382	5,540
Females.....	1,293	386	1,679
Children.....	836	351	1,187
Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	1,003	688	1,691
Females.....	651	315	966
Children.....	237	181	418
Miners—			
Males.....	920	175	1,095
Females.....	111	30	141
Children.....	142	25	167
Female servants.....	6,273	701	6,974
Not classified—			
Males.....	2,264	1,387	3,651
Females.....	7,359	2,414	9,773
Children.....	6,078	1,696	7,774
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,878	289	2,167
New Brunswick.....	458	558	1,016
Prince Edward Island.....	32	83	115
Quebec.....	6,163	3,180	9,343
Ontario.....	24,417	6,027	30,444
Manitoba.....	4,580	1,457	6,037
Saskatchewan.....	4,413	3,773	8,186
Alberta.....	4,113	4,685	8,798
British Columbia.....	4,819	1,833	6,652
Yukon Territory.....	7	122	129

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1922-23, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1921-22, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.

	1921-22	1922-23	Increase	Decrease
English.....	23,225	19,188		4,037
Irish.....	3,572	3,668	96	
Scotch.....	11,596	11,071		525
Welsh.....	627	581		46
Total British.....	39,020	34,508		4,512
African, South.....	32	41	9	
Albanian.....	6	1		5
Arabian.....	5	2		3
Argentinian.....		4	4	
Armenian.....	70	59		11
Australian.....	76	67		9
Austrian.....	14	23	9	
Belgian.....	503	316		187
Bermudian.....	2	7	5	
Bulgarian.....	27	19		8
Chinese.....	1,746	711		1,035
Czecho-Slovak.....	152	101		51
Dutch.....	183	119		64
Egyptian.....	2			2
Esthonian.....		12	12	
Finnish.....	274	1,171	897	
French.....	332	281		51
German.....	178	216	38	
Greek.....	209	177		32
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2,336	659		1,677
" Austrian.....	1	1		
" German.....		1	1	
" Polish.....	5,216	1,379		3,837
" Russian.....	851	753		98
Hindoo.....	13	21	8	
Hungarian.....	48	23		25
Italian.....	2,413	2,074		339
Jamaican.....	13	30	17	
Japanese.....	471	369		102
Jugo-Slav.....	180	136		44
Latvian.....		1	1	
Lithuanian.....	19	106	87	
Luxemburg.....	5	3		2
Maltese.....	34	57	23	
Negro.....	42	42		
Newfoundland.....	367	1,552	1,185	
New Zealand.....	25	33	8	
Persian.....	9	1		8
Polish.....	2,707	2,921	214	
Portuguese.....		2	2	
Roumanian.....	759	427		332
Russian.....	321	222		99
Scandiavian—				
Danish.....	541	382		159
Icelandic.....	31	21		10
Norwegian.....	480	507	27	
Swedish.....	442	948	506	
Spanish.....	6	15	9	
Swiss.....	187	152		35
Syrian.....	123	91		32
Turkish.....	3	3		
Ukrainian.....	89	36		53
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports.....	67	32		35
Venezuelan.....		1	1	
West Indian.....	24	44	20	
Total Continental, etc.....	21,634	16,372		5,262
From the United States.....	29,345	22,007		7,338
Total immigration.....	89,999	72,887		17,112

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the fiscal year 1922-23, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports 106,928 passengers, of whom 7,092 travelled saloon and 99,836 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 36,502 returned Canadians and 12,454 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 50,880 souls, which together with the 22,007 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 72,887, a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 17,112 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: table I deals with arrivals of saloon passengers; table II with arrivals of steerage passengers; table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants; and tables IV and V give summaries of information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Statement showing Arrivals of Saloon Passengers, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923.

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
Returned Canadians.....	2,270	1,984	254	4,508
Tourists.....	1,383	1,019	182	2,584
Totals.....	3,653	3,003	436	7,092

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers, arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923.

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
African, South.....	17	10	14	41
Albanian.....	1			1
Arabian.....	2			2
Argentinian.....		1	3	4
Armenian.....	14	39	6	59
Australian.....	21	21	25	67
Austrian.....	5	15	3	23
Belgian.....	131	135	50	316
Bermudian.....	1	2	4	7
Bulgarian.....	5	10	4	19
Chinese.....	232	59	420	711
Czecho-Slovak.....	63	33	5	101
Dutch.....	71	40	8	119
Esthonian.....	5	5	2	12
Finnish.....	965	170	36	1,171
French.....	105	138	38	281
German.....	60	122	34	216
Great Britain and Ireland—				
English.....	8,059	7,078	4,051	19,188
Irish.....	1,726	1,348	594	3,668
Scotch.....	4,651	4,427	1,993	11,071
Welsh.....	282	191	108	581
Greek.....	52	107	18	177
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	243	253	163	659
“ Austrian.....		1		1
“ German.....	1			1
“ Polish.....	381	612	386	1,379
“ Russian.....	171	357	225	753
Hindoo.....	12	5	4	21
Hungarian.....	6	13	4	23
Italian.....	1,221	530	323	2,074
Jamaican.....	6	20	4	30
Japanese.....	141	197	31	369
Jugo-Slav.....	55	53	28	136
Latvian.....	1			1
Lithuanian.....	49	36	21	106
Luxemburg.....	2	1		3

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers, arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923.—*Concluded.*

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
Maltese	34	13	10	57
Negro	2	37	3	42
Newfoundland	934	395	223	1,552
New Zealand	15	9	9	33
Persian	1			1
Polish	956	1,367	598	2,921
Portuguese	2			2
Roumanian	125	199	103	427
Russian	72	95	55	222
Scandinavian—				
Danish	231	62	39	382
Icelandic	10	8	3	21
Norwegian	339	97	71	507
Swedish	703	148	97	948
Spanish	5	8	2	15
Swiss	87	51	14	152
Syrian	26	46	19	91
Turkish	1	2		3
Ukrainian	16	15	5	36
U.S.A. Citizens	11	5	16	32
Venezuelan	1			1
West Indian	12	25	7	44
Total immigration	22,390	18,611	9,879	50,880
Returned Canadians	16,287	13,766	6,449	36,502
Tourists	6,920	4,615	919	12,454
Totals	45,597	36,992	17,247	99,836

TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South...		3	10		4	2	7		2	2	6	5	41
Albanian								1					1
Arabian					2								2
Argentinian		4											4
Armenian	3	4	8	1	6		2		1	10	7	17	59
Australian	7	7	5	14	5	6	5	4	2		2	10	67
Austrian		1	1	4		1	6	1	1	5	3		23
Belgian	29	73	31	35	18	7	22	22	9	1	26	43	316
Bermudian				3	2		2						7
Bulgarian	1			1	5	2	2		3	3	1	1	19
Chinese	56	74	102	60	27	26	66	48	108	67	36	41	711
Czecho-Slovak	7	16	16	17	6	8	9	3	8	2	5	4	101
Dutch	11	22	11	20	5	9	8	4	7		4	18	119
Estonian	1			1		7	1		2				12
Finnish	14	18	34	33	50	91	120	109	149	105	234	214	1,171
French	47	39	23	33	41	34	18	18	7	4	9	8	281
German	13	7	5	17	24	28	26	33	14	2	21	26	216
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	1,291	3,422	1,959	2,503	1,525	2,115	1,743	931	668	518	659	1,854	19,188
Irish	205	626	486	402	308	397	321	157	120	86	162	398	3,668
Scotch	473	1,820	1,160	1,351	956	932	1,104	605	456	447	512	1,255	11,071
Welsh	79	104	70	49	44	64	44	16	19	6	23	63	581
Greek	29	11	11	23	22	15	10	15	10	18	9	4	177
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	42	182	89	78	29	45	46	29	33	21	27	38	659
" Austrian		1											1
" German								1					1
" Polish	155	196	124	187	101	122	93	59	112	66	87	77	1,379
" Russian	38	32	49	44	33	111	68	37	100	110	75	56	753
Hindoo	12			1	1	1	2	2			1	1	21
Hungarian	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	3		1	3	23

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923.—*Concluded.*

—	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Italian.....	306	735	108	60	102	81	117	96	113	93	123	140	2,074
Jamaican.....	5	9	3	4	2		2	4		1			30
Japanese.....	57	50	52	19	33	19	19	15	16	18	17	54	369
Jugo-Slav.....	9	7	3	4	12	15	26	21	20	13	3	3	136
Latvian.....												1	1
Lithuanian.....	2	29	28	18	16	4	1	1	1			6	106
Luxemburg.....		1			2								3
Maltese.....	1	8	2	2	24	8	1	4		6	1		57
Negro.....	2	5	5	10	6	11	2	1					42
Newfoundland.....	24	50	58	39	137	294	254	380	120	121	31	44	1,552
New Zealand.....	1	9	4	9	3	3	1		2			1	33
Persian.....					1								1
Polish.....	179	386	286	436	242	181	283	171	167	152	255	183	2,921
Portuguese.....		1						1					2
Roumanian.....	37	64	57	47	13	29	21	52	35	14	44	14	427
Russian.....	11	6	15	25	19	9	5	30	17	13	31	41	222
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	51	53	28	25	31	24	24	9	14	6	41	76	382
Icelandic.....	1		3	5	8		3	1					21
Norwegian.....	34	98	57	47	68	49	25	22	8	5	10	84	507
Swedish.....	59	112	72	71	103	41	46	41	47	31	79	246	948
Spanish.....	1	3	3	1	2		1	3	1				15
Swiss.....	18	17	14	16	3	11	3	5	5	1	4	55	152
Syrian.....	13	10	4	8	8	2	4	10	11	11	9	1	91
Turkish.....					1			1		1			3
Ukrainian.....			2		8	4	4	7	4	1	5	1	36
U.S.A. Citizens..	3	9		2	2	5	3		6		1	1	32
Venezuelan.....									1				1
West Indian.....	2	8	4	6	7	3	8	1	1		4		44
Totals.....	3,330	8,333	5,004	5,733	4,069	4,822	4,579	2,972	2,423	1,960	2,568	5,087	50,880

TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923

—	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists.....	1,467	3,129	1,789	1,856	1,144	1,225	917	551	568	497	911	2,094	16,148
General labourers..	223	529	199	308	222	329	317	334	239	194	163	350	3,407
Mechanics.....	347	883	607	624	455	507	585	385	274	269	432	919	6,287
Clerks, traders, etc.....	94	272	149	190	155	186	164	102	92	95	129	263	1,891
Miners.....	34	75	38	81	76	74	273	95	93	74	93	167	1,173
Female servants..	282	1,065	620	691	502	695	649	467	314	215	277	496	6,273
Not classified.....	883	2,380	1,602	1,983	1,515	1,806	1,674	1,038	843	616	563	798	15,701
Totals.....	3,330	8,333	5,004	5,733	4,069	4,822	4,579	2,972	2,423	1,960	2,568	5,087	50,880
Nova Scotia.....	102	143	111	82	129	268	253	299	154	148	63	126	1,878
New Brunswick...	63	43	20	57	44	47	22	25	17	25	46	49	458
Prince Edward Island.....	2		6	6	6	9	1	2					32
Quebec.....	357	1,154	534	666	466	584	644	443	332	235	323	425	6,163
Ontario.....	1,340	3,825	2,344	2,806	1,957	2,476	2,288	1,378	1,166	924	1,275	2,638	24,417
Manitoba.....	348	876	563	596	367	378	330	155	164	161	217	425	4,580
Saskatchewan.....	467	699	495	532	378	328	274	186	182	132	178	562	4,413
Alberta.....	326	763	404	479	366	298	318	212	183	135	210	419	4,113
British Columbia	325	830	527	508	356	433	445	271	225	200	256	443	4,819
Yukon Territory..				1		1	4	1					7
Totals.....	3,330	8,333	5,004	5,733	4,069	4,822	4,579	2,972	2,423	1,960	2,568	5,087	50,880

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant

	Sex				Trade or								
					Farming Class			Labouring Class			Mechanics		
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
African, South.....	17	10	14	41	9	3					6		
Albanian.....	1			1									
Arabian.....	2			2									
Argentinian.....		1	3	4		1	3						
Armenian.....	14	39	6	59	2	3		3	1	3	3	2	1
Australian.....	21	21	25	67	5					1	2	1	
Austrian.....	5	15	3	23	5	2	1						
Belgian.....	131	135	50	316	101	37	20	3			15	8	3
Bermudian.....	1	2	4	7							1		
Bulgarian.....	5	10	4	19									
Chinese.....	232	59	420	711				8					
Czecho-Slovak.....	63	33	5	101	52	11	1	4			4		
Dutch.....	71	40	8	119	62	14	2	4	1	2	1		
Esthonian.....	5	5	2	12	4	3	2	1	1				
Finnish.....	965	170	36	1,171	914	43	18	28	1		13	1	1
French.....	105	138	38	281	42	15	4	14	3	2	12	5	2
German.....	60	122	34	216	45	21	15	4	1	2	4	5	2
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English.....	8,059	7,078	4,051	19,188	4,017	912	1,110	578	139	149	1,714	630	443
Irish.....	1,726	1,348	594	3,668	991	130	141	152	15	18	288	54	37
Scotch.....	4,651	4,427	1,993	11,071	1,455	268	302	497	74	81	1,642	378	245
Welsh.....	282	191	108	581	166	24	19	13	1	3	43	5	17
Greek.....	52	107	18	177	21	1	1	6	1		6	2	
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	243	253	163	659	68	26	30	25	7	8	52	40	13
" Austrian.....		1		1									
" German.....	1			1				1					
" Polish.....	381	612	386	1,379	148	42	35	27	7	9	104	62	21
" Russian.....	171	357	225	753	63	53	33	10	3	3	26	26	10
Hindoo.....	12	5	4	21	3			2					
Hungarian.....	6	13	4	23	6	3	1						
Italian.....	1,221	530	323	2,074	644	40	11	431	32	12	89	24	5
Jamaican.....	6	20	4	30	1						1	1	1
Japanese.....	141	197	31	369	73	35	1	26	34	5	2	9	
Jugo-Slav.....	55	53	28	136	42	17	16	9					
Latvian.....	1			1	1								
Lithuanian.....	49	36	21	106	35	21	15	9	6	4	1		
Luxemburg.....	2	1		3	1	1					1		
Maltese.....	34	13	10	57	20			5	1		6	2	
Negro.....	2	37	3	42								2	
Newfoundland.....	934	395	223	1,552	10	2	3	711	15	17	64	13	21
New Zealand.....	15	9	9	33	5	1	2	1			2	1	1
Persian.....	1			1									
Polish.....	956	1,367	598	2,921	847	584	251	43	38	22	18	15	2
Portuguese.....	2			2				1					
Roumanian.....	125	199	103	427	102	61	23	11	3	1	5	2	
Russian.....	72	95	55	222	61	40	28	2	3	1	1	1	1
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	281	62	39	382	261	17	22	3			3		
Icelandic.....	10	8	3	21	10	3	1						1
Norwegian.....	339	97	71	507	301	36	57	16			9	1	1
Swedish.....	703	148	97	948	669	41	59	19			7	1	
Spanish.....	5	8	2	15	1						1	1	
Swiss.....	87	51	14	152	70	14	10	3			3		
Syrian.....	26	46	19	91	14	4	1				2		
Turkish.....	1	2		3							1		
Ukrainian.....	16	15	5	36	13	7	2	2	1	1			
U.S.A. Citizens.....	11	5	16	32	5		2	1					
Venezuelan.....	1			1									
West Indian.....	12	25	7	44	5						3	1	
Totals.....	22,390	18,611	9,879	50,880	11,370	2,536	2,242	2,675	388	344	4,158	1,293	836

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

Arrivals, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1923

Occupation							Destination												
Trading Class			Mining Class			Female Servants	Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children										
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	13	.....	4	.....	10	10	3	.....	9	5	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
4	2	.....	3	1	.....	9	6	13	24	5	.....	.....	2	51	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	2	1	.....	.....	9	20	4	.....	3	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	2	2	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	11	61	27	.....	3	.....	61	127	58	48	9	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
31	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	39	390	3	2	.....	64	142	27	82	65	326	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	13	4	1	.....	.....	24	25	5	23	17	6	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	14	4	.....	.....	.....	9	40	20	7	37	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	94	8	31	17	.....	3	.....	33	978	12	18	49	78	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	22	35	91	29	34	10	.....	113	49	27	25	17	6	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	6	46	15	.....	.....	.....	13	36	14	81	65	7	.....
368	271	97	476	54	56	2,129	906	2,943	2,196	405	187	17	1,825	10,441	1,439	1,608	1,412	1,848	6
113	82	38	25	1	.....	542	157	524	360	25	23	.....	465	2,064	346	268	237	240	.....
320	203	42	316	49	76	1,967	421	1,488	1,247	187	89	5	1,168	5,958	993	721	795	1,154	1
9	6	3	25	2	4	62	26	91	62	13	2	.....	54	269	54	55	87	47	.....
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	14	65	17	2	.....	.....	32	112	5	9	5	12	.....
32	8	5	.....	.....	.....	63	66	109	102	7	3	.....	310	206	71	36	17	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
23	6	1	.....	.....	.....	199	79	296	320	27	20	.....	446	696	92	64	22	12	.....
10	15	9	.....	.....	.....	76	62	184	170	2	7	.....	261	174	138	72	75	24	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	18	.....	.....	.....
17	1	2	16	1	.....	61	24	371	293	35	2	.....	476	1,142	61	23	153	182	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	10	3	.....	1	.....	4	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	30	110	25	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	13	350	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4	14	12	.....	.....	.....	9	44	9	62	3	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	3	2	7	.....	.....	76	15	5	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	8	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2	7	3	8	1	.....	20	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	14	7	54	2	3	163	69	186	172	1,059	56	10	145	273	5	.....	1	3	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	3	3	.....	.....	3	7	2	3	2	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	46	309	323	12	8	.....	236	880	781	542	426	36	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	6	76	79	.....	.....	.....	42	129	42	104	102	8	.....
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	15	7	34	24	5	1	.....	6	22	50	103	29	6	.....
.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11	23	17	18	17	.....	32	66	80	40	107	22	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	1	1	1	38	9	20	12	3	1	.....	18	25	43	132	179	106	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	73	4	33	37	5	3	.....	40	213	153	181	136	217	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	20	4	.....	5	.....	49	23	12	33	20	10	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	34	18	2	5	.....	51	28	3	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	6	14	5	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	14	.....	.....	.....	14	6	5	4	1	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	12	7	4	2	.....	15	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,003	651	237	920	111	142	6,273	2,264	7,359	6,078	1,878	458	32	6,163	24,417	4,580	4,413	4,113	4,819	7

STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from 1902-03 to 1922-23

	Fiscal Year																					
	1902- 1903	1903- 1904	1904- 1905	1905- 1906	1906- 1907	1907- 1908	1908- 1909	1909- 1910	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923	Totals
<i>By Causes</i>																						
Accompanying rejected persons.....	16	...	13	39	51	58	60	42	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1	...	9	13	39	13	655
Alien enemies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	12
Bad character.....	...	...	12	1	61	181	87	98	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	2	1	9	2	20	978
Contract labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	33	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	92
Criminality.....	...	...	1	6	7	17	6	9	10	5	4	3	2	4	...	1	1	3	14	6	4	103
Head tax.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lack of funds.....	...	...	...	1	...	85	67	34	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	10	28	255	292	24	3,842
Likely public charges.....	...	49	56	73	57	292	66	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	27	125	236	208	119	2,759
Medical causes.....	257	225	529	404	264	513	216	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	5,191
Not complying with regulations.....	...	...	...	...	30	3	7	33	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	7	474	291	278	318	1,922
Previously rejected.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unskilled and skilled labourers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	193	94	319
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	15,889
<i>By Nationalities</i>																						
British.....	2	8	13	76	61	130	146	183	233	227	161	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	2,218
American.....	...	...	27	17	17	63	2	13	20	2	14	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	309
Other countries.....	271	266	571	431	362	979	361	1,319	1,957	743	581	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	13,362
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	15,889

1 Nine months.

STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902-03 to 1922-23

Fiscal Year																						
1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	Totals	
By Causes																						
Accompanying deported persons.....	4	3	1	4	35	26	21	.....	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	407
Bad character.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	30	71	44	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	81	35	22	52	105	66	1,285
Criminality.....	.....	1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	212	334	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	5,072
Medical causes.....	49	61	58	110	126	392	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	4,509
Not complying with regulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public charges.....	14	19	19	18	28	309	1,074	348	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	103	159	236	950	679	7,370
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	18,681
By Nationalities																						
British.....	50	69	74	112	168	607	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	181	295	1,107	888	9,584
American.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	37	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	321	407	279	392	616	725	520	5,632
Other countries.....	17	16	12	23	25	181	415	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	3,465
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	18,681
By Provinces																						
Maritime Provinces.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	14	19	24	25	13	45	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	556
Quebec.....	18	16	11	27	41	136	684	97	165	186	208	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	171	297	277	3,786
Ontario.....	3	3	8	19	79	383	907	378	349	348	419	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	7,139
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	226	48	97	121	174	230	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	.....
Saskatchewan.....	46	64	67	88	3	19	27	19	23	35	44	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	.....
Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	24	14	63	55	95	131	164	224	114	34	30	57	88	173	138	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	49	56	46	108	204	287	228	145	116	91	141	237	264	264	.....
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,367
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	18,681

1 Nine months.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,
W. D. SCOTT

During the fiscal year 1922-23, 711 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 59 were admitted as exempt from head tax, and 652 upon payment of \$500 each. The first head tax of \$50 was imposed upon Chinese in 1885; this amount was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904. This tax has recently been abolished.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is given:—

Fiscal Years	Exempts	Paying tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total revenue
1912-13	367	7,018	4.9	3,742	3,549,242
1913-14	238	5,274	4.22	4,143	2,644,593
1914-15	103	1,155	8.19	4,373	588,124
1915-16	68	26	77.27	4,064	19,389
1916-17	121	272	30.79	3,312	140,487
1917-18	119	650	15.47	2,907	336,757
1918-19	267	4,066	6.16	3,244	2,609,669
1919-20	181	363	33.27	5,529	538,479
1920-21	1,550	87	64.66	6,807	474,332
1921-22	287	1,459	16.44	7,532	743,032
1922-23	59	652	8.76	6,682	434,557
Totals	3,360	21,874	13.32	52,335	11,538,661

The average of Chinese immigration, per annum, during the eleven years included in the above table was 2,294. For the year 1922-23, the number of arrivals was 711, a decrease as compared with this average of 69 per cent. The revenue derived from Chinese immigration during the period shown in this table amounted to \$1,048,969 per annum.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION, FOR
CANADA, IN LONDON, J. OBED SMITH

I have the honour to submit the following as my report on the work of the European Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923.

I attach hereto the individual report to myself from the various emigration agents, believing they will be of additional interest to the Government of Canada.

The monetary regulations were relaxed during the year owing to improving conditions in Canada and the necessarily increased desire of people to go there, and at the time of this report there is no specified amount of landing money required for emigrants from the British Isles, neither do they require a passport; but, in addition to their Canadian rail transportation, they must have sufficient money to keep themselves until they secure employment, and are subject to the usual medical examination. This has placed British emigration in a less restrictive situation than in any previous year, and is all to the good, inasmuch as Canada seeks insurance against her people being other than of Imperial and British preference, and this she can accomplish by making it possible for those in the cradle of the British Empire to proceed to and successfully settle in the Dominion.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

At the same time, it is essential that the needs of individual cases be carefully considered by the officers of the department, and in not a few instances we deemed it advisable to advise certain intending emigrants that a substantial amount should be taken by them.

Trade and employment conditions in Canada at different seasons of the year enforce the obligations of discrimination upon the officers of the department in every case, notwithstanding the general regulation which does not prescribe any fixed amount. Add to this the inevitable fact that seasonal unemployment is perennial in Canada, I am sure you will agree that too great care cannot be taken in giving advice in this matter. Indeed, during the past twelve months, we have been obliged to defer the sailing of many otherwise desirable emigrants because conditions in the labour market in Canada were not as good in fact as some optimists would have us believe. The inexorable law of supply and demand has full play in the emigration field, and we could not be parties to allowing or advising everyone to proceed at certain seasons of the year, even if they could comply literally with the regulations under the Immigration Act. It is very essential that conditions be fully considered in each case, and in view of the tremendous distances in Canada, varying conditions in different areas must always be present.

Our duties in connection with continental emigration were largely lightened during the year by the establishment of an office at Antwerp, with branches elsewhere, but until the last month or two a considerable number of aliens from the continent were passing through ports of the British Isles, requiring inspection and regulation.

The policy of seeking farmers and workers on the land and female household workers has been continued throughout the year.

The movement from Ireland to Canada continues to be very seriously restricted, but we are renewing and extending activities in northern Ireland, and await the opportunity for renewing work in the Irish Free State.

It is marked with great pleasure by our working staff that the Employment Service of our own department is being re-established. This service was based upon the sympathetic ability of agents in Canada to realize the needs of the new-comer, cast about him or her the shield of Government protection, and by wise and sympathetic action guide them over all the primary difficulties of settling in any new land. From this very commendable arrangement it is certain very material and important results will accrue.

I desire to repeat that there should be close and cordial co-operation with every society, institute and individual in Canada who may have sympathy with newcomers, as thereby all would patriotically serve Canada's interests. A real and sustaining welcome should await every desirable immigrant landing in our Dominion.

It is to be noted with special pleasure that the honourable the minister of this department in the Canadian House of Commons stated that the Field Service and Home Section of the Land Settlement Board of Canada would be available for the assistance of all who wished to settle upon the land, whether they be ex-soldiers or civilians. There has always been much need for supervision of the individual.

EMIGRATION AGENCIES IN THE BRITISH ISLES

There are now twelve Provincial or District Agencies, embracing the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. The Chief Office in London, besides having general oversight, has the largest population of any agency within which to work for Canada.

Eleven of the agencies outside London have been fully engaged during the past year, but their efforts have been restrained by conditions in Canada, and to a large extent their efforts have been educational, which cannot fail to be of value to our Dominion in connection with the work of subsequent years.

During the last month of the year, a new Emigration Agency was opened at 8 Canute Road, Southampton, with premises admirably adapted for the purposes of the department. Southampton is a port from which a very large number of British emigrants have sailed in the past, and the prospect is that a larger number will sail from there in the future. There is no report from the agent of that district on account of its recent opening.

In connection with the Belfast office, it is proposed to rearrange the present office and secure additional premises which will enable us properly to cope with what appears to be an improving condition of emigration from northern Ireland.

CONTINENTAL

This work is now largely done through agencies on the continent dealing direct with Ottawa, but very many emigrants of nationalities other than British are living in the British Isles, and while the volume of continental work has been very largely decreased, owing to temporary agencies on the continent, we still have to deal with a large number of prospective emigrants of alien birth.

The character of accommodation for third-class passengers on Canadian liners is, generally speaking, in excellent condition, and is subject to inspection by our agents at the various ports on the day of sailing. The agents and the women officers who attend each embarkation have the opportunity of smoothing out difficulties and adding to the comfort and convenience of the emigrant, British or foreign.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

We have taken advantage of the skill and diligence of the medical adviser, Dr. Howard B. Jeffs, stationed here by the Canadian Department of Health. No case is submitted to him that does not show on the medical certificate some physical or mental defect, and thousands during the year have received his consideration, and on his report it has been decided whether the emigrant could proceed with a chance of being admitted.

It is not the policy of the department to examine every person on this side of the Atlantic. This would be applying Canadian law in another land; nor does it seem to be obligatory so long as every intending emigrant is advised that if he or she fails to comply with the limitations of the Immigration Act, rejection will take place. This has been minimized—if not altogether prevented—by referring doubtful cases here for the opinion of our medical adviser.

The Official Roster of Medical Practitioners has been continued and amended from time to time; it has now been sufficiently long in practice to satisfy me that it affords the most extensive security against cursory medical examination and faulty medical certificates, and we have been applying pressure to maintain the high desirability and proved skill of those doctors whose names appear on this roster.

LECTURES

During the year (although this means practically the last three months) our agents have given 360 official lectures. Our lantern slides were used by unofficial friends of Canada, schoolmasters and others, during the last fiscal year on 1,301 occasions without cost to Canada, save the transit charges on the boxes of slides.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

We continue to arrange our lecture propaganda in such a way that our dates would not clash with the propaganda of Canadian steamship, Canadian railway companies and others.

EXHIBITION MOTOR VANS

The success of Exhibition Motor Van No. 1 continued so pronounced during the year that Van No. 2, almost identical, was authorized and is almost ready to take the road. These two vans all the year through are calling at schools, addressing school children, and arranging for essays on Canada, for which prize books are offered. In the evening, the car is lighted up and is the centre of attraction in the market place of the village or town. This is carrying Canada to the countryside. It is intended that Car No. 1 shall spend the whole of the coming summer in the villages on the west coast of Scotland, while Car No. 2 will take southeast and southwest England. In view of the fact that there are 34,000 schools in the British Isles, and not more than an average of three per day, per car, can be visited, there is ample work for these cars for some years.

LITERATURE

During the year, we have been supplied with literature sufficient in quantity and variety to meet the needs of the somewhat reduced numbers being sought, but with the advent of the lecture season, commencing in January, 1923, the demand for information suddenly and materially increased, necessitating requests for larger quantities, and as the season progressed towards the close of the fiscal year, it was evident that an even much larger supply would be required.

The "Atlas of Canada," "Eastern Canada," and "Canada West" are three standard publications of excellent value and merit. They are not distributed without great discrimination because of their cost, but that they are effective and of lasting value is beyond question. We only wish that it were possible to supply them in sufficiently large numbers to give every enquirer a copy, but this not being presently possible, we are obliged to utilize very much cheaper pamphlets of a general character, of which hundreds of thousands will be necessary.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

Only during the last three months of the fiscal year was any advertising in the public press authorized, but the best was made of the opportunity.

EMIGRATION OF WOMEN

Our Women's Section has been slightly enlarged by the addition of assistant women officers at several ports. Their work is of the highest importance, giving protection to all women and children emigrants, whether unaccompanied or travelling with friends, and generally doing for that class of persons so much that helps Canada to secure and care for desirable classes, while eliminating by personal investigation those for whom Canada has no room.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN

The number of applications for children received by the department during the year has again very largely exceeded the total number available from this side of the Atlantic. With ocean transportation so expensive and other costs of equipment and after-care so heavy, the societies with the same amount of money they had before the war, are not able to deal with more than half the number of children.

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

Every care is taken to examine children before they leave the institution or home for the ship's side; on embarkation and on arrival in Canada they are subject to the usual inspection, like other passengers, and there is no reason, save that of finance, why the number of desirable children should not be largely increased.

DEPORTATIONS

We have dealt with 534 cases of deportations during the past year, and have seen that these unfortunate people were properly received, and individual attention given to each one as was required, in most cases without cost to the department. In the aggregate the total expense has been infinitesimal compared with the number so received and aided.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS

It is gratifying to relate that the cordial relations between this department and all departments of the British Government have continued throughout the year with satisfaction and mutual good to all concerned. The Agents-General of four of the provinces of Canada who are established in London have continued to augment in every possible way the work of this department, not only to their respective provinces but to Canada in general.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OVERSEA SETTLEMENT CASES

This scheme ended December 31, 1922, save for a few military persons not then demobilized; and a number of uncompleted forms are still here. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, there sailed under this scheme 3,016 souls, of which during the last twelve months, warrant books were issued for 664 men, 706 women and 1,044 children—total, 2,414, the others who sailed having got their warrant books in the previous year.

PASSPORTS

This personal, official document is required from all except British passengers, but Canada remains the only country not demanding a passport from British passengers as a condition for admission; even Canadians coming to the British Isles must produce a passport.

CORRESPONDENCE, INQUIRERS, ETC.

	London only	Branch offices
Inward letters	62,392	88,904
Outward letters	66,441	113,563
Total	128,833	202,467

Parcels of literature sent out by London office only 24,743

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED—PAMPHLETS

London office 224,713
 Branch offices 540,011
 Total 764,724 including
 Atlases as follows:—London office, 27,675; Branch offices, 166,969.

PERSONAL ENQUIRERS

	Men	Women	Total
London office only	19,457	12,708	32,165
Branch offices	46,663	30,315	76,978

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

FINANCE

I have again to record the closing of the accounts for the fiscal year, having on hand no unexpended balance. This has necessitated very careful organization by the accountant and assistants. The details and ramifications of this work cannot be understood without an inspection of the books and methods on the spot.

Accounts for repatriation under the Demobilization Vote have also been closed, and at the moment no account that has been presented is unpaid.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

It is generally agreed by those interested in Canada that nothing can exceed in value a well-placed exhibition of Canada's products, and, within the limits of the appropriation available, our agents were able during the last fiscal year to make the best use of the exhibits forwarded from Canada from time to time, and altogether attended 19 large shows. The most important of these were the Royal Counties show at Guildford, the Bath and West show held at Plymouth, the Royal Agricultural show held at Cambridge, the Highland Agricultural Society's show held at Glasgow, and the Royal Lancashire Agricultural show held at Preston. These shows each extended over from three to five days with an attendance running into many thousands. At each show, our officers were kept continuously engaged with inquiries, and the distribution of literature was only limited by the supply available.

Having thus accomplished in the large centres this exhibition work, our agents still find that the one-day shows where farmers and farm labourers principally congregate, and even the auction sales, form another ideal opportunity of getting into personal touch with the classes Canada particularly desires; and of these smaller shows we had displays at 79.

The show work during the past year, has more than proved the value of this part of our propaganda, and arrangements are being made to extend this work as far as our appropriation for the present season will permit.

It is gratifying again to record the personal consideration given by our officers to every individual case, so that none go forward without being fully equipped with information and none without having felt, if they desired it, the personal influence and advice of our experienced men and women officers.

Nothing will be left undone, I am sure, by any member of the staff for the better equipment of themselves for the work of the department, and of the complete loyalty of the whole staff to the Canadian Government there can be no doubt.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES, W. J. WHITE

In referring to my last annual report I find that it was possible for the impression to be left that in the year just closed there would be recorded an increase in the number of settlers from United States points taking up farms in Canada. The reasons for this forecast were the increasing and intense interest that was universally shown by inquirers in the territories being worked by our agents; the difficulties that the agents met with during the year were seemingly to be overcome. These were the obligations that tenants and purchasers had been placed under owing to high prices of land, the payments that were to be met, and the difficulty of doing so with low prices for grain and other farm produce, poor crops, high interest charges and proportionately high taxes.

These things absorbed effort and cash and weakened energy. It was felt that these regrettable and unavoidable conditions would be removed, or removed to an extent that would permit those labouring under them to overcome them, and eventually carry out their intentions of transferring themselves elsewhere with conditions more endurable. But, as it happened, and as the reports of last year show, there was little betterment. Conditions throughout the past year changed but little; if anything, they became worse, and the hopes that were entertained of better results did not materialize. It must not, though, for a moment, be thought that there was any lessened interest. On the contrary, as the intensity of the hardships amongst the farmers in the United States grew, there increased the desire to better conditions by taking advantage of the opportunities offered by Canada in its low-priced lands, in lands capable of yielding equally well in production at much less cost, and on the market realizing prices fully as good. All that was waited for was release from the burden that they were labouring under and gathering sufficient means to make a fresh start somewhere else.

Another deterrent influence, apart altogether from those local and not chargeable at all to conditions in the United States, was that caused by the unfavourable reports of conditions in Canada, in which farmers were pictured leaving their farms and the young men leaving the country by hundreds. The influence that such reports had upon the minds of those our agents had in prospect can better be imagined than described. It was difficult to have the idea take root that conditions in Canada were more favourable than those under which they were labouring. It was therefore next to impossible to move people in that state of mind. It is not my province to criticize these reports; there may have been some foundation for them, but the fact remains that they had a strong influence which worked against the securing of farm immigrants during the past year.

Sounding the "blue ruin" cry may have been justified as a means to an end. I am generous enough to believe had it been realized that the cry would have been broadcasted throughout the length and breadth of the territory in which we were endeavouring to secure settlers, those responsible would have been less voicesome in giving tone to their denunciation and grievances. These reports did an amount of harm which to overcome would have been a hopeless task if for a country having less resiliency and response than that possessed by Canada. Still it had its effect on the work in the United States.

It was not alone the conditions that have been outlined that led to the baffling of the hopes entertained in my last report. Other economic reasons performed fully as important a part. The hoards of wealth of the United States in order to avoid large drafts for income tax were diverted to manufactures and building. Cities and towns entered upon an era of construction and manufacturing never before known in the history of the country. Factories were established, high wages were demanded and paid. Labour quit the farms and went to the cities and towns. In many cases, the farms were left unmanned. Not only was all available labour here conscripted to assist in carrying out this unheard of production of the factories and erection of buildings. From across the border, from away into the interior of Canada was heard this cry for help wanted in the United States, for which wonderfully high wages were offered. Trains and ferries were crowded to capacity carrying their loads of young men from Canadian farm fields, lured by these high wages. Thus were Canadian farms robbed of their needed help. Farming paid but a trifle as compared with that paid to helpers in the factories and workers in the building trades. It is quite evident that this will be overcome in the course of time, and not so

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

very far away at that, there will be a return of most of this help so much needed and desired in Canada. With this return will go others, for a period of normalcy will take place in Canada that will absorb all that may choose to come. As I have said, many Canadian farms were denuded of their help, but the percentage so affected was infinitely less than that in the United States. An illustration or two will suffice to show to what extent this was the case, and, at the same time, give some idea of the way in which the buoyant hopes of our field workers might have been shattered had they not been confident that it was merely an ebb in the general flow of their work.

One of our representatives was accompanied into a portion of his territory from which he had promise a year ago of getting some good settlers, all farmers. When he saw them at that time they were only waiting the winding up of some business affairs before moving. One family comprised the husband, wife and three grown up sons, just the material Canada was looking for. After a year the same farm was visited, but now there only remained the husband and wife. The three boys had obtained work in an automobile plant, getting for their services \$7.00 per day each. The husband and wife were working the farm. Assurance was given, however, that as soon as there came the passing of these good times they would make a move Canada-wards. Success, however, would be met by a four mile drive farther up the road, where there was a man, his wife and one grown-up son. All that was necessary to have them start was to see them, give them the rates and other necessary information. A year ago they were all but ready. On this place, the wife was working the farm. The father and son had taken employment in the neighbouring town, each getting \$7.00 per day. On their return, on a day which they feel will come, they will move to Canada, and that day will be soon, for, as has been said by Babson, "1924 will be Canada's year." The present inflation of work—building, manufacturing and such like will shortly reach the zenith of production here.

Much has been said and written of the influx of Canadians into the United States during the past year. Fifty per cent of this is imagination, but even if fifty per cent of it be true, it is regrettable, yet unavoidable. The fifty per cent may be discounted because it is not permanent. It is temporary, and probably not ten per cent of those who have made entry into the United States intend to remain. The fifty per cent I have allowed for therefore may mostly all be said to be transient, lured by the high wages, which cannot be maintained; these people have no idea of remaining permanently.

That which has attracted the United States farmer and his help to the cities and factories has in like manner attracted the Canadian farm helper, probably more than the farmer himself. I met a case in Detroit a short time ago. Two young men called at our office there and asked about rates to Western Canada. As it is customary they were asked why they wanted to go and queried as to other particulars. This drew out the fact that they were from Moosomin, Sask. They were anxious to return to help with the spring work. They had left the Canadian farm early last fall, and taken employment in a Detroit garage where they received splendid wages. Was that not sufficient warrant for leaving the farm? But, in their case, as in scores of others, it was but temporary. They are now back on the old farm helping their father.

I trust, sir, you will pardon this somewhat lengthy account outlining some of the difficulties that have beset our agents during the past year, and I hope you will not take it as a moan of complaint of conditions that will not be overcome. Optimism prevails on the part of our agents everywhere, and, while it may seem discouraging at times that there is not a greater response to the untiring efforts put forth, endorsed and backed most loyally by the department, there is the feeling, and fully warranted, that the present is but

a lull that will be followed by a splendid response to the efforts that are being put forth. It would be well, however, to keep in mind the fact that we cannot hope to see an immediate return to conditions of a few years ago when homesteads within reasonable distance of the railway areas were available and land prices were one-fifth of what they are to-day. There will, however, be a continued healthy growth in interest and an increasing flow of immigration from now on. Within a short time there will be economic changes, and we will see settlers crossing the boundary into Canada in numbers and quality as great as in any year since 1911-12, when as been pointed out there were conditions different from those of to-day.

In my last report were given instances of those returning to Canada after making their venture in other parts. This is a frequent occurrence. There are those who are restless. After residence for awhile on a Canadian farm they imagine they have realized sufficient to satisfy themselves, and then comes the lust to return to their "old home," they sell out and make the "old home" venture. But they find things different. Then begins the "hankering" for the Canadian farm. They return. Sometimes it takes them six years to arrive at this decision. I have known cases where one year was sufficient.

Emphasizing what has been said as to the hopes and assurance of a continued growth in immigration from now on, I would like to impress upon you the point that a lively factor in keeping up this movement will be the restoration to the farmer conditions that will give to his work the place that properly belongs to it. That means a remunerative price for his products, the removal of a good deal of the burden he has to carry in the high prices of all that goes into his production. Then, there will be an active and pleasurable incentive to continue and expand operations.

Notwithstanding the dispiriting conditions that have beset our agents during the past year, their efforts have been fully as energetic as in any time in the past. They are encouraged by the interest shown almost everywhere. Their energies have been exerted in fields which might not at the present show immediate possibilities, but which certainly give evidence of splendid returns in the near future. They are sowing seed that will give good returns, which may not come into evidence for a year, maybe a couple of years. It is difficult to say when the results of this work will become apparent. This is frequently strikingly apparent, as for instance, only a short time ago our representative in South Dakota received a copy of an advertisement of Canadian lands bearing his name, sent in by a farmer in one of the outlying counties. The advertisement had appeared in a publication five years before. It had evidently been kept in the applicant's possession all that time. The result was that the seeker for information was called upon. In a few weeks afterwards he and his family of eight started for Canada. So we do not always achieve immediate results.

The advertisements of the department are carried in such papers and periodicals as reach the class of people we are expected to interest. They are carefully prepared, tastefully and attractively arranged. The literature that is sent to those who are interested is of an appealing character, truthful in every respect.

In addition to this line of propaganda, the Exhibition Branch of the department proves its worth in the quality and variety of the exhibits sent to the agents for display purposes at state and country fairs. These are highly valuable in the work; wherever shown they attract great attention and interest.

Important to the work in the United States is that in which is taken up the repatriation of Canadians who have made their homes in that country. The records of the department will give evidence of the splendid success that meets these efforts.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

The policy of the department in removing many of the restrictions that debarred those of a splendid type of settlers had not been in force a sufficient time before this report was written to prove its value in the campaign of the past year. From reports made by the Government representatives there is, though, assurance that in the year upon which we are entering there will be seen most excellent results.

A few years ago, it was decided by the department to add to the title of the offices in the United States that of "Information Bureau." This gave considerably more work to those in charge, questions having to be answered on almost every conceivable subject—tourist, hunting, fishing, mining, timber, customs, as well as farming. The information bureaus are therefore very valuable, and the extra work which has to be performed is gladly undertaken by those in charge.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXHIBITIONS, A. W. TOLMIE

During the past year, the Canadian Exhibition Commission has been actively engaged in the preparation and installation of exhibits in many centres in the United States and Great Britain. These exhibits comprise samples of the different natural products of the country together with framed photographs of scenes from different sections of the country. Exhibits were secured in both Eastern and Western Canada. From Eastern Canada, samples of fresh fruits were shipped to most important fairs, fresh vegetables were also shipped from Ottawa to all fairs held east of the Detroit river.

During the season, about two hundred jars of specially preserved fruits were secured, and these have been processed and are ready for this year's work.

At our western warehouse in Winnipeg, samples of grains (in straw and threshed), and fodder grasses were secured, sorted and prepared for exhibit purposes. Vegetables for all exhibits west of the Detroit river were collected and shipped from Winnipeg as well as samples of dairy products.

Over one hundred boxes containing small school exhibits of grains and grasses were also made up and shipped to different schools in the United States.

At headquarters in Ottawa, we built thirteen complete exhibition stands, these were used as a centre feature in all our exhibits. The construction was similar to that of last year in size, the design being altered slightly to make a better display of the exhibits when placed on the shelving, large pictures of grains and grasses formed the background of the stand.

Exhibits were shown at twenty-four state fairs, each of these fairs extended over a period of ten days, and the estimated attendance was placed at over nine millions.

In addition to the above state fairs, we placed smaller exhibits in some sixty county fairs, the duration of these fairs was for four days, and the estimated attendance was over seven millions.

After the opening of these exhibits, the Canadian Government agent in the district in which the fair was held, took charge of same and together with his assistants distributed Canadian Government literature and gave authentic information as to the opportunities and conditions in Canada.

Permanent exhibits were installed at Indianapolis, Ind., and Great Falls, Mont.; agencies.

Special show cases were erected in Ottawa for this purpose, these were constructed in our warehouse here and forwarded to the agents along with suitable exhibits to place in their show rooms. Our permanent exhibits in Chicago were rearranged prior to the opening of the International Live Stock Show. In addition, we secured a large space during the term of the show in which we placed a large centre trophe showing exhibits of grass, fodder, grains, syrup

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

and cured meats, the latter being shown in special cool storage cases. In February, we installed an exhibit at the National Motor Boat show at the Grand Central Palace, New York. At this exhibit, we had the co-operation of the Department of Railways and Canals in the matter of literature descriptive of the numerous canal systems of Canada. This exhibit was very largely attended, and a number signified their intention of visiting Canada during the season of 1923 in their motor boats. This exhibit gave special prominence to the Trent Valley canal, as larger craft can now be taken over the Marine Railways, it should prove an attractive route from lake Ontario to Georgian bay.

At several of our fairs in the United States, we exhibited a series of photographs pertaining to the National Parks of the Dominion, also maps showing the main highways throughout the United States and their connection with the Canadian Motor Highways. This exhibit proved interesting to quite a number of tourists who are arranging for long motor trips.

In addition to the work carried on through the United States agencies, we also prepared and shipped two large exhibition stands for use in the large agricultural fairs in Great Britain, exhibits of grains (in straw and threshed), fodder grasses and fruit were supplied also for the above.

During the season, our fruit processing department was actively engaged in selecting, processing and shipping.

Several representative mineral collections were displayed during the season, these are now on display in the offices of the agents.

During September, the British Empire Exhibition Commission paid a visit to Canada to influence the Dominion to participate. In February, I had to proceed to London on matters pertaining to the British Empire Exhibition; during my stay, building plans were prepared and passed by the Exhibition Association. The space secured is most favourably situated. Details so far worked out cover the principal points of participation and no effort will be spared to make it the most acceptable display of the resources of the Dominion that Canada has yet attempted. From London, I proceeded to Paris in connection with the Canadian Exhibition Train, which is to tour France during the coming summer.

In the matter of the above exhibits, we built at our warehouse here a replica of one of these cars in which we placed exhibits as they would appear when on exhibit in France, photographs were then taken of the completed car so that when goods were received in France there would be no confusion or delay in reinstalling preparatory to starting on the circuit of trip. We extended to the Department of Trade and Commerce what assistance we could in this matter, the above exhibition being carried by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The work for the coming year is going to be very heavy, and so far as was possible, during the winter months, we advanced what we could in preparation for this.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, ROBERT J. C. STEAD

Perhaps it cannot be too often reiterated that publicity is the foundation work of an immigration department. That is not to say that all immigration publicity is necessarily carried on by the Publicity Branch of the department. There are other forms of publicity—the letter of the satisfied settler, for example, or his occasional visit to the land of his former residence—which are very powerful factors in promoting immigration. But they are publicity, nevertheless; quite as much so as if they had originated in the Publicity Branch of the department; and without publicity there would be no immigration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

It is apparent, therefore, that much Canadian publicity, having a direct effect upon immigration to Canada, is carried on by agencies quite outside the control of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Letters from settlers to their friends in other lands; impressions gathered by visitors to Canada; newspapers sent from Canada to subscribers elsewhere; press despatches; contributions to magazines printed in the British Isles, Europe, or the United States of America; stories or books using Canada as the scene of action; motion pictures purporting to depict Canadian life or scenery—all these are forms of publicity which have their inevitable effect upon immigration. Some of the publicity contributed through these sources is beneficial, and some of it is harmful. Letters, articles, and stories which picture life and conditions in Canada as they really are, relieved, always, by that note of hopefulness and constructive optimism which is indispensable to the development of a new country, may be classified as favourable publicity; but letters, articles, stories, press despatches, and, perhaps particularly, motion-pictures, which give untrue suggestions as to life and conditions in Canada are harmful publicity, and are doing an injury to Canadian immigration work which cannot readily be estimated. Except in so far as it has been associated with it the department can claim no credit for beneficial publicity arising from sources just referred to; but it is equally true that it must not be held responsible for the evil effects of unfavourable publicity equally beyond its control. No small part of the time and effort of the Publicity Branch is devoted to correcting the effects of unfavourable publicity broadcast about Canada, sometimes maliciously, more often thoughtlessly, but in either case reacting directly upon the success of Canada's immigration work in other lands.

With a view to insuring, so far as possible, co-operative effort upon the part of those most interested in disseminating helpful publicity concerning Canada, a committee was organized during the year with representatives from the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Department of Immigration and Colonization for exchange of information and experiences and suggestions as to policies. I was honoured by being made chairman of this committee, which held frequent meetings during the winter months, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of the spirit of frank co-operation which has marked the attitude of the various interests represented. This has been carried to the extent of mutual discussion of the advertising campaigns proposed by the various interests, and has even reached an arrangement under the direction of the Publicity Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization by which the expenditures on certain forms of Canadian immigration publicity are borne co-operatively by the interests concerned.

An immediate outgrowth of this publicity committee in Canada has been a similar organization in the British Isles, with a somewhat larger membership, embracing not only Canadian railways but steamship companies engaged in promoting immigration to Canada. This organization is under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, and is operating in close association with the Publicity Branch at Ottawa.

The publicity work of the department for the year may be briefly reviewed under the following headings: advertising, booklets and publications, news and feature articles, lectures, motion pictures and photographs, journalists and editorial parties, and general.

Advertising.—In view of the fact that Canada's call to immigrants is confined for the most part to those who will undertake, either as farmers or farm labourers, the development of the land, our general advertising is confined almost exclusively to farm journals, country weeklies, and other publications having a preponderatingly rural circulation. For some time, awaiting readjust-

ment of conditions following the war, our newspaper advertising in the British Isles had been suspended, but it was resumed on an active basis during the winter of the year under review. Reports from our offices in Great Britain and Ireland showed an immediate quickening of public interest with a resumption of advertising.

Advertising in the United States had not been discontinued as was advertising elsewhere, mainly for the reason that the United States has proved a very fertile field in which to disclose the attraction which Canada has to offer to practical farmers with some capital. Immigrants of the type sought by the department in the United States are mostly men in a position to create their own employment, and thus do not contribute to the labour problems of the country. With enlarged publicity activities generally, however, it was decided to increase our advertising in the United States, and a particularly vigorous campaign was carried on during the winter months, centralized in agricultural periodicals and in country weeklies. As in the British Isles, this campaign was followed by an immediate increase in inquiries directed to our agencies in the United States, and, although conditions immediately following the campaign were not particularly favourable for emigration from the United States to Canada, there is no doubt that the seeds sown during the winter months will bear fruit in an increased movement from south of the international boundary. Evidence of the effect of a campaign of this kind in promoting interest in Canada's immigration opportunities is found in the fact that inquiries in the United States increased from 1,893 in January to 3,613 in March.

Coincident with the opening of advertising campaigns on a larger scale, a system of keying and checking inquiries was installed with a view to establishing which papers were suitable for our purposes and which were not. The result of this system of keying has been certain changes in the publications now being used, with assurance of improved service to the department.

Booklets and Publications.—New editions of our principal publications were issued for distribution both in the British Isles and the United States. The "Descriptive Atlas of Canada," which is supplied by this department for use in the schools of the British Isles and the United States, continues to be in large demand; in fact, notwithstanding the very considerable editions which were printed during the year we were unable to meet all requests for copies. A case in point is a request for 20,000 copies made by the school authorities of the city of Glasgow, to whom only 10,000 could be supplied. The Atlas is a substantial book of 80 pages and cover made up in the style of a school geography and containing maps in colour of the Dominion and of each of the provinces. Separate editions are issued for the British Isles and the United States, the British edition showing values in sterling currency as well as in dollars. During the year 325,650 copies of the British edition, and 354,800 copies of the United States edition, were issued.

Our "Canada West" booklet is designed to give information concerning settlement opportunities in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Separate editions are issued for distribution in the United States and the British Isles. For distribution in the United States, during the year, 559,960 copies were issued, and in the same period, 105,050 copies of the British edition were supplied for distribution in the British Isles.

Our "Eastern Canada" booklet aims to serve the eastern provinces in the same way as "Canada West" serves the western provinces. In this case again, two distinct editions are issued, one for distribution in the British Isles and one for distribution in the United States. It is interesting to note that, while the demand for "Canada West" is much greater in the United States than in the British Isles, the demand for information concerning Eastern Canada is greater in the British Isles than in the United States. As a result of these con-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

ditions, 55,900 copies of the British edition were issued during the year, but no reprinting of the United States edition was found necessary, there being a sufficient supply on hand from the previous year.

Other publications of the department include, Settlers' Letters Leaflets (accounts of experiences of successful settlers) of which 165,000 copies were issued for distribution in the British Isles; a Welsh booklet, of which 5,000 copies were issued for distribution in Wales; a booklet, "Women's Work in Canada," of which 50,000 copies were issued for distribution in the British Isles, and a number of minor publications. A summary of the principal publications issued by the Publicity Branch of the department follows:—

Descriptive Atlas of Canada, British edition.....	325,650
Descriptive Atlas of Canada, United States edition.....	354,800
Canada West, British edition.....	105,050
Canada West, United States edition.....	559,960
Eastern Canada, British edition.....	55,900
Settlers' Letters Leaflets.....	165,000
Welsh booklet.....	5,000
Women's Work in Canada.....	50,000
Wall Maps of Canada.....	15,568

News and Feature Articles.—An important section of the publicity work of the department is the supplying of news and feature articles to newspapers, magazines, and other publications. A weekly news letter is issued from this office and sent to newspapers and news distributing agencies in Canada and the United States. This letter also constitutes in large measure the basis of a similar news letter mailed each week from our London office to the press of Great Britain. It is widely quoted in the press and is also distributed by our agents to inquirers interested in settlement opportunities in Canada. Arrangements, already referred to, for co-operative action with the railway companies in distributing Canadian publicity in other lands are well under way. Through one channel alone, a circulation of 85,140,770 was obtained in the fiscal year under review.

While the idea back of all our publicity effort is the encouragement of immigration, no very hard and fast rules as to what constitutes immigration publicity can be laid down. It may, however, be stated that anything which keeps Canada in the public eye and concerning which there is no unfavourable reaction, has a publicity value from the immigration point of view. Accepting this as being the case, it is a practice of this branch to co-operate with branches of other departments as opportunity offers and to extend its facilities for securing circulation, particularly outside of Canada, for anything of public interest.

Lectures.—No salaried lecturers are engaged by the department, but the regular agents, particularly in the British Isles, devote a very considerable amount of their time to lecture work. For this purpose they are provided with hand coloured lantern slides and in some cases with motion-picture films, accompanied by suitable notes for use in lecturing upon the attractions which Canada has to offer. Much valuable and inexpensive publicity is obtained by the practice of lending lantern sets and lecture notes to individual lecturers and to associations and clubs. In cases where the results seem to justify the expense, special slides or motion pictures are prepared and supplied to lecturers of standing in order that they may be included in their programmes.

Motion Pictures and Photographs.—We are gradually assembling a valuable collection of motion-picture and still-picture photographic negatives, and the use of motion-pictures in the publicity work of the department, particularly in

the British Isles, is steadily increasing. A continuous demand for photographs of all kinds illustrating the various phases of Canadian life is made upon this office, largely by publishers in other lands, and, as far as possible, such requests are complied with. Enlargements of suitable Canadian photographs are also supplied for display in the offices of the department in other lands and are also now being displayed on a number of the steamships plying between Great Britain and Canada. Specially prepared albums of Canadian views are supplied to our agencies.

The growth in this branch of our publicity work is illustrated by the fact that, in the previous year, we supplied 737 photographs and in the year under review the number increased to 2,305, in addition to 115 enlargements.

Journalists and Editorial Parties.—An important branch of our work is found in arranging for the visits of journalists and editors who wish to see Canada with their own eyes for the purpose of writing articles for publication in the papers with which they are concerned. Arrangements for a special train of United States editors were completed early in the summer season, but the situation arising from the coal strike and other industrial disturbances made it necessary to cancel the trip. A number of individual editors and writers were, however, received and given every facility to visit the points of interest in the Dominion. Some of these visitors were accompanied by representatives of the department; others made their own way through the country, but in either case there are evidences of excellent publicity results. One of our guests has contributed a series of articles on Canada to very prominent American magazines, and another has written a book presenting phases of Canadian life, which has recently been published in England.

General.—Many items in the day's work of a Government publicity office do not lend themselves to any specific classification. The daily mail brings its quota of inquiries on various subjects. If the inquiry happens to be one coming within the field of any particular department of the Government it is referred to that department for attention. Inquiries which bear any relationship to immigration, or any other topic of Canadian interest not specifically coming within the field of another department, are dealt with by this branch. The correspondence carried on in this way is steadily increasing and a vast amount of information is being distributed direct to individuals.

Publicity bearing on so important a matter as the change of one's home, and possibly, of his citizenship, cannot be fully measured by immediate results. In many cases, a period of years elapses between the first inquiry, prompted by the department's publicity campaign, and the actual movement of the settler to Canada. Publicity activities were increased during the year under review, and provision has been made for further increases during the fiscal year 1923-24. Some effect of this increased publicity is already being felt, but the principal results should not be anticipated within a period of less than one or two years.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, WESTERN DIVISION, J. BRUCE WALKER

I beg to submit hereunder the annual report of the Director of Publicity, Western Division, for the year ending March 31, 1923.

The volume of business done through this office during the year has been pretty well up to the standard. There has been much direct correspondence between the office and persons in the United States desirous of obtaining information particularly about Western Canada.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

The various agencies of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway operating in the United States have made it a practice for some time to refer inquirers upon settlement in Canada to this office. I have had a great many opportunities of meeting with such enquirers, and discussing with them in an intimate and practical manner opportunities of settlement and chances of success. Care has been taken to point out the difficulties of settlement particularly in unorganized districts. It seems wise and fair to afford even the shady side of the situation to the new settler, so that he will not feel that the bright side only has been presented to him. A very large number of the inquirers from the United States have been directing their attention to Peace river and the Peace river country, and while I have not dissuaded any of my correspondents from thinking upon settlement in the Peace river, I have not failed to point out that there are abundant opportunities in other parts of Canada where their abilities, experience and efforts would probably be quite as successful as in districts more remote from settlement.

There is still considerable inquiry as to the value of lands particularly in the newer parts of the country. Many correspondents in the United States write casting doubt upon the quality of the land which is reported to be for sale in this western country at from \$25 to \$35 an acre, in virgin condition, and expressing wonder that land capable of producing such crops as ours produce, can be obtained for such a price. Many of these correspondents are rather exacting in the details of the character and quality of the land offered for sale at from \$25 to \$35 per acre, and I have had to give a good deal of attention to this phase of the work.

I have inquiries from the head office at Ottawa as well as from all our agents in the United States on matters of specific information outside of the ordinary run and general knowledge. Our agents avail themselves of my long experience and intimate practical knowledge of Western conditions to answer questions for them which are outside of the ordinary routine, and which require a more or less intimate knowledge of particular districts. This is particularly true where the inquirers have been asking as to conditions of settlement in newly opened up and organized territory, as well as in the more remote and unorganized districts. With inquirers in possession of the pioneer spirit, it is not difficult to give them such information as they readily understand, but many of our correspondents are persons who have been accustomed to farming in settled areas, and they are very particular as to facilities, conveniences and opportunities in the newer lands of the West.

During last fall, I was instructed to meet a delegation representing the proposed British Empire Imperial Exhibition to be held in London, in 1924. This delegation was met at Victoria, on their arrival from Australia, where they had spent two months. The party, in charge of Major Belcher, D.S.O., came to Canada with the object of giving public information as to the purposes of the proposed exhibition, and incidentally to create some interest in Canada, with a view to having Canada adequately represented. Acting under the Minister's instructions, it was my duty to take them across country and introduce them to the proper authorities of the various provinces as they passed eastwards. This was done, and no doubt the proposed exhibition received a very fair share of newspaper publicity.

I have had occasion to address a very large number of meetings in connection with Service and other Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, etc., in different parts of the United States between New Jersey in the east and Kansas in the west. At these functions, largely attended by the best representative business men of each community, I had an opportunity of speaking upon international friendships. I drew attention to the common ideals, common literature and language, and common outlook on life, possessed

by the people of the United States and Canada in a measure of nearness not comparable with any other countries, and incidentally, of course, I found it necessary to appraise the value of Canada to the United States, and to exploit not only the present wealth, but the potential wealth, and the amazing and almost inexhaustible natural resources of our country. These addresses, not only seemed to be greatly appreciated by the audiences, but they received very wide-spread newspaper publicity, and I think it may reasonably be assumed that efforts in this direction had the effect of bringing Canada directly and indirectly before a very large number of people.

Recent visits in the United States confirm my impression that there is an awakening and a renewed interest in Canada, particularly among the agriculturists of the Middle Western States. I found a great deal of intelligent interest and inquiry, and from personal contact with a considerable number of farmers and others interested in agriculture throughout the Central and Western States, I am satisfied that as soon as financial conditions make movement possible they will cross the line with a view to settlement in our country. I was also glad to notice that even amongst those who were not agriculturists and had no immediate intention of coming to Canada, there was nevertheless a live interest in our future, and the more widely read of these people readily recognized that our agricultural possibilities, especially, were within the next few years sure to engage and rivet the attention not only of the United States, but of the whole Continent of Europe.

I had an opportunity of assisting Mr. W. J. White, Inspector of United States Agencies, in a rather pretentious and striking exhibition given by the department at the Florida State Fair, at Tampa, Fla., early in 1923. The Canadian exhibit was by all odds the most striking feature of the whole fair, and this fair was attended by an aggregate of some 200,000 persons. A very large number of those present were prosperous farmers from the states immediately west of the Ohio river, and indeed from some of the states east of that. It is within the mark to say that in the course of my week's work at this exhibition I had personal contact with at least two hundred farmers, each of the seven days of the fair. I was able also to get a very considerable amount of newspaper publicity both in editorials and in news items regarding Canada and the Canadian exhibit. It is my opinion that this exhibit was well worth its cost, and from the correspondence that I have had from persons I met there, I think a great deal of interest was created in the minds of many well-to-do farmers hailing particularly from the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska.

As all of the publicity obtained through this office and through my own work is given by courtesy, and as an item of news, it is extremely valuable, and doubtless draws much more attention than the ordinary paid advertisements.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, EASTERN DIVISION, W. R. LITTLE

The inspectional work in the Eastern Division covers all ports of entry on the international boundary east of Port Arthur and ocean ports on the Atlantic seaboard in Canada. Canada-bound immigrants are also examined at Boston and Ellis island.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

BORDER PORTS

During the fiscal year which ended on the 31st of March, 1923, there were 11,332 admissions and 12,231 rejections at border ports. Of the number rejected there were 342 appeals, 87 being sustained and 255 dismissed. There were also 260 admitted by permit.

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Investigations, Prosecutions and Cash Deposits at the various border ports for the year ended on March 31, 1923.

Ports	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals				Investigations	Prosecutions	Cash deposits			
			Sustained	Dismissed	By permit	Pending			Refunded	Forfeited	Pending	Total
									\$	\$	\$	\$
Abercorn.....	17											
Andover.....	29											
Aroostook Jct.....	59	10										
Beebe Junction.....	628	355	16	8	38		21		525			525
Belleville.....	4											
Bridgeburg.....	1,011	1,018		25	53		6		2,025		150	2,175
Brockville.....	67	32		2			42					
Clair.....	12											
Coaticook.....	328	115							100			100
Cobourg.....	7	7					8					
Comin's Mills.....	74	4										
Cornwall.....	51	100					4					
Crystal Beach.....	3	33										
Debec.....	37	7										
Edmundston.....	45	8										
Erie Beach.....		69										
Fort Erie.....	130	73		3			3					
Frelighsburg.....	34											
Gananoque.....	37											
Grand Falls.....	14											
Halifax.....	9											
Hamilton.....	20											
Hemmingford.....	31	5										
Highwater.....	869	268		5	10				1,385		80	1,465
Kingston.....	76	17										
Lacolle Highway.....	80	208										
Lacolle (D. & H. Ry.)....	393	757	15	24	13	3	36		10,555	200	875	11,630
L'Etete.....	3	2										
Malone.....	100	126		9			3		750			750
McAdam Jct.....	358	75		39					850		200	1,050
Megantic.....	90	13			11							
Milltown.....	34	14			2							
Montreal.....	47											
Morrisburg.....		1										
Niagara Falls.....	975	2,253	4	38	29		250		200		1,000	1,200
Phillipsburg.....		1										
Point Edward.....		6										
Port Lambton.....	7	1										
Port Stanley.....	5											
Prescott.....	109	95		2	6		11		120			120
Richmond Road.....	29	8										
Rockport.....	5											
Rouses Point.....	133	307	4	4					1,800		600	2,400
St. Agnes (Huntingdon)...	59	49		3	1		3					
St. Albans.....	537	260		4	3							
St. Andrews.....	5	2										
St. John.....	6											
St. Leonards.....	59	12										
St. Regis.....		1										
St. Stephen.....	66	151		4	5		16		425			425
Sarnia.....	850	309					27					
Sault Ste. Marie.....	273	142	4		1		24		275		200	475
Sombra.....	9											
Stanhope.....	10	33										
Toronto.....	99	27	1				2,938	1	9,189		7,325	16,514
Walkerville.....	197	781										
Windsor.....	3,070	4,448	43	85	88		913		4,075		500	4,575
Yarmouth (via Boston)...	124	28										
Totals.....	11,332	12,231	87	255	260	3	4,305	1	32,274	200	10,930	43,404

Though there has been a decrease in the number of immigrants who have been admitted within the area mentioned yet there has been a marked increase of passenger traffic, e.g., there were 3,302,961 persons inspected at the upper steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls, or an increase of about 355,000 over the preceding year. There also entered Canada over the same bridge 256,302 automobiles. At the lower railway arch bridge 1,000,444 passengers were inspected, or an increase of about 300,000 over the preceding year.

At Lacolle highway 41,545 automobiles reported inward. Of this number 25,765 were United States cars and 15,780 were Canadian. The total number of passengers travelling by these cars was 151,816.

The number of passengers who entered Canada at Prescott was 116,239. There were also 13,828 automobiles.

These particular ports are mentioned for the purpose of showing that the actual numbers of admissions and rejections do not convey any idea of the extent of the inspectional work performed by immigration officers.

OCEAN PORTS

The following transatlantic passengers (immigrants and non-immigrants) destined to Canada, arrived at ocean ports on the Atlantic seaboard: Quebec, 60,704; St. John, 15,339; Halifax, 9,405; Boston, 141; Ellis Island, 8,087.

The preliminary civil inspection on the Continent of Europe has appreciably reduced the number of detentions at ocean ports.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals, Rejections, Appeals, etc., at Ocean Ports.

	Immigrant arrivals	Rejected by Board of Inquiry	Appeals				Total		Cases referred to Board of Inquiry	Investigations	Transatlantic passenger vessels examined	Crew manifests submitted
			Sustained	Dismissed	By permit or otherwise	Pending	Admitted	Rejected and deported by Dept.				
Halifax.....	5,091	69	1	....	16	4	5,039	48	60	21	85	680
St. John.....	8,623	121	26	13	52	....	8,580	43	141	71	32	576
Quebec.....	31,784	387	...	38	320	....	31,717	67	455	27	144	73
New York.....	2,648	414	78	112	118	....	2,430	218	....	608	972	....
Montreal.....	256	85	....	....	....	....	171	85	....	....	....	875
Boston.....	37	....	....	....	....	....	37	....	....	49	....	....
Sydney and Louisburg	69	2	....	....	2	....	69	....	9	401	33	539
North Sydney....	1,444	18	....	....	....	....	1,426	18	....	8	....	589
Totals.....	49,952	1,096	105	163	508	4	49,469	479	665	1,185	1,266	3,332

MONEY Deposited at Ocean Ports in Lieu of Bonds.

Ports	Number of deposits	Total amount	Amount refunded	Amount forfeited	Amount pending
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Halifax.....	7	700	700	....	....
St. John.....	4	700	400	....	300
Quebec.....	6	1,450	1,150	....	300
Montreal.....	33	4,305	2,755	....	1,550
Sydney.....	4	450	300	....	150
North Sydney.....	8	340	340	....	....
Totals...	62	7,945	5,645	....	2,300

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Moneys were collected from transportation companies to cover 56 administrative fines, the total amount being \$7,525. Of this amount the fines assessed amount to \$2,075; while \$3,600 has been refunded, and cases involving the sum of \$1,850 are still pending.

STATEMENT of Administrative Fines

Port	Cause	No.	Amount collected	Assessed	Refund	Pending
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec...	Mentally defective.....	4	800	200	600	.....
	Physically defective.....	1	25	25	.....	.....
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	11	2,200	1,200	800	200
Montreal...	Mentally defective.....	1	200	.....	200	.....
	Physically defective.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	1	200	200	.....	.....
Halifax...	Mentally defective.....	3	600	.....	200	400
	Physically defective.....	18	450	50	175	225
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	1	200	.....	200	.....
St. John...	Mentally defective.....	4	800	200	400	200
	Physically defective.....	2	50	.....	25	25
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	10	2,000	200	1,000	800
Totals.....		56	7,525	2,075	3,600	1,850

DEPORTATIONS

The following statement shows the number of persons deported for causes subsequent to entry and the statutory causes for deportation:—

DEPORTATIONS, by Causes, from Eastern Division for Fiscal Year 1922-23

	To United States	To Other Countries
Abortion.....	.....	1
Accompanying deports.....	3	26
Alien enemy.....	.....	1
Asthma.....	.....	3
Avoiding port of entry.....	3	4
Blindness.....	.....	1
Bronchitis.....	.....	3
Criminality.....	184	83
Desertion.....	2	9
Epilepsy.....	1	6
Gonorrhœa.....	.....	1
Heart disease.....	.....	4
Immorality.....	1	7
Insanity.....	11	70
Mentally defective.....	1	35
Narcotic Drug Act, violation of.....	11	6
Nephritis.....	.....	1
Neurasthenia.....	.....	2
Paralysis.....	.....	1
Physically defective.....	.....	11
Prostitution.....	5	4
Public charges.....	33	366
Tuberculosis.....	1	11
Vagrancy.....	9	5
Venereal disease.....	1	1
Totals.....	266	662

SEAMEN

The following is a record of crew lists submitted at the following ocean ports: St. John, 576; Quebec, 73; Halifax, 680; Montreal, 875; Sydney and Louisburg, 539; North Sydney, 589:—

DESERTERS

Quebec and Montreal.....	828
Halifax.....	42
St. John.....	84
Sydney and Louisburg.....	69
Ports on the Great Lakes.....	14
Total.....	<hr/> 1,038 <hr/>

A large number of deserters from ocean vessels seek employment during the summer as seamen on the Great Lakes and return to the ocean ports late in the fall. A considerable number of these seamen, however, remain in Canada. It is difficult and almost impossible to properly check this traffic. Our agent in Montreal co-operates with the shipping master, who renders valuable assistance in the cases of British seamen.

BUILDINGS

Boston.—The Eastern Steamship Company have provided suitable facilities for inspection by the erection of an examination room and office accommodation.

Lacolle Highway.—The new building erected on the highway for customs and immigration inspection affords excellent accommodation.

Prescott.—Improvements and other much needed equipment have now been provided by the ferry company on the dock at Prescott.

Buffalo.—The Crystal Beach Ferry Company have provided the necessary accommodation at Buffalo for the inspection of passengers travelling on the company's steamers to Crystal Beach.

Sarnia.—The Port Huron-Sarnia Ferry Company have changed and improved the landing stage at Sarnia, where suitable accommodation has also been provided for inspectional work.

Edmundston.—The International bridge across the St. John river has been erected at Edmundston, but an office has not yet been provided at the bridge head.

INVESTIGATION

There are three investigating officers who exercise the power and discharge the duties of a Board of Inquiry at any place in Canada other than at a port of entry.

The investigating officer for Ontario heard 397 cases and conducted 147 investigations.

The investigating officer for the province of Quebec heard 118 cases and conducted 1,207 investigations. The investigating officer for the province of Quebec has also been placed in charge of the investigational branch in the Montreal agency under the jurisdiction of the agent.

The investigating officer for the Maritime Provinces heard 21 cases and conducted 42 investigations. This officer also visited 206 homes where British immigrant children had been placed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

The investigating officers visit regularly all penal institutions and hospitals for the insane within their respective districts. If any inmate of such institution is subject to deportation a complaint is at once submitted and an order issued for examination under section 42 of the Immigration Act.

CATERING

St. John.—The lunch counter and dining room at St. John were placed under the management of an officer of the department, the object being to furnish settlers with food and other necessary supplies at the lowest possible prices. After payment of all charges there was a surplus of \$571.71.

The purchase and sale of supplies by the caterer at St. John are checked by the travelling auditor who renders valuable service in this work.

Montreal.—The dining room in the Immigration building at Montreal is also under departmental management. During the year 43,870 meals were served to immigrants, seamen, etc., at a net cost of 21 cents per meal.

Quebec.—Tenders were called for the privilege of operating the dining room and lunch counter in the Immigration building at Quebec and the contract was awarded to a local caterer. Numerous complaints have been received regarding the catering service in the Immigration building. Investigations were held and the statements and evidence are of record in the department.

Halifax.—The catering privileges at Halifax have been awarded for several years to a caterer against whom there have been no complaints and whose services, I am informed, have been satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WESTERN
DIVISION, THOMAS GELLEY

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES AND EUROPE

Following out the usual practice, trains arriving in Winnipeg with immigrants, from Atlantic ocean ports, have been met by our officers who have assisted these immigrants with any information they might require, such as changing of trains or their stop-over in Winnipeg, and, where they have so desired, they have been directed to the Immigration Hall to take advantage of the free accommodation offered thereby.

As in former years, many expressions of gratitude have been received from families, particularly those with children who have been able to receive this accommodation, and where they have had no friends to meet them upon arrival in Winnipeg.

In addition to the trains being met at Winnipeg, our officers at Port Arthur, Fort William and Fort Frances, inspect the trains coming westward for the purpose of seeing that the cars are in proper condition and to see if any of the immigrant parties have any cause for complaint or require any information.

IMMIGRATION HALL, WINNIPEG

During the twelve months, the Winnipeg Immigration Hall accommodated and sheltered 1,790 immigrants, and these immigrants have stayed on an average of six days in the hall. Out of the total number of immigrants accom-

modated, 168 were supplied with meals. In addition to the number of immigrants who were supplied with meals, there were 391 deports detained and fed, and the number of meals supplied to them was 24,250; 1,075 meals were also supplied to the matron, so that a total number of meals, amounting to 34,402, were supplied in our building.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

During the year 8,838 immigrants were admitted through ports in the Western Division, as compared with 10,619 during the previous year, a decrease of 1,781.

CASH, STOCK AND EFFECTS

The amount of money, stock and effects brought into Canada by the above immigrants, shows a falling off from the previous year. The figures are as follows:—

	Amount of Cash	Value of Effects
1922-23... ..	\$ 2,132,420	\$ 622,018
1921-22... ..	3,148,853	726,989

REJECTIONS

There was also a very noticeable reduction in the number of persons who were rejected, namely, in 1922-23, 854, as compared with 2,246 in 1921-22.

APPEALS AGAINST REJECTION

Of the 854 who were rejected, 102 appealed against their rejection, and of the 102, 52 appeals were sustained and 50 dismissed.

NON-IMMIGRANTS

The total number of non-immigrants crossing the border by train or highway, was 512,090. This is an increase over last year's figures, which were 471, 506, and is mainly explained through the increasing use of the automobile for touring purposes.

DEPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Seventy-three persons were deported from the United States to Canada during the year, through ports in this division.

FARM LABORERS

The total number of farm laborers admitted through border ports in this division was 4,120, as compared with 3,329 last year. As in other years, the large majority of these were admitted through North Portal, mainly for the purpose of supplying the southern part of Saskatchewan with the necessary supply of farm labour.

THEATRICALS, CIRCUS PEOPLE, ETC.

Altogether 4,500 persons belonging to theatrical or circus organizations passed through ports in this division. Many of these were under bond. During the year we have been remarkably free from any trouble in this direction.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

The above figures show that altogether 526,282 persons were inspected and it will be noted that as only 8,838 were immigrants, that this number represents only about 2 per cent of the total number of persons inspected.

PORT STATISTICS

The following statement shows the number of admissions, rejections, appeals, prosecutions and non-immigrant inspections, at each port in this division:—

	Admis- sions	Rejec- tions	Appeals		Prosecu- tions	Non- immi- grants
			Sustained	Dismissed		
Bannerman.....	49	4				1,472
Big Muddy.....	26	1				354
Boissevain.....	6					203
Calgary.....						147
Cardston.....	9					30
Carievale.....	5					
Cartwright.....						1,185
Coutts.....	1,240	145	12	8	10	17,192
Crystal City.....	1					2,152
Deloraine.....	5					348
East Poplar River.....	1					3,900
Edmonton.....	9	2				
Emerson.....	2,013	148	5	3		46,161
Estevan.....						1,907
Fort Frances.....	449	137	11	10	1	241,102
Fort William.....	8	1	1			379
Gretna.....	247	47				22,406
Haskett.....	22					2,106
Killarney.....	4					845
Kingsgate.....	1,989	53	2		1	23,725
Marienthal.....	6					6,419
Morden.....						175
Newgate.....	87	15				4,903
Northgate.....	61	4		3		855
North Portal.....	2,088	233	16	18	31	51,611
Pigeon River.....	21	11				18,503
Pinhorn.....	13					18
Port Arthur.....	12	23	5	8		4,209
Rainy River.....	45	4				46,366
Roosville.....	3					4,803
Snowflake.....	36	6				334
Sprague.....	61	18				1,782
Twin Lakes.....	41					4,463
Waskada.....		2				107
West Poplar River.....	80					1,269
Willow Creek.....	198					659
Winnipeg.....	3					
	8,838	854	52	50	43	512,090

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

This class of traffic is still on the increase, particularly on Sundays and holidays, and necessitates our inspectors being on duty practically twenty-four hours per day. The completion of the Banff-Windermere Highway next June, will, no doubt, result in a larger increase in automobile traffic through the ports in eastern British Columbia and western Alberta. During the year, there was a noticeable increase at the following ports:—

	1922-23	1921-22	
Cartwright.....	1,185	824	Rock and Killarney Lakes.
Crystal City.....	2,152	1,979	New Sunshine Highway.
Gretna.....	22,406	13,144	Alternate route to Jefferson Highway.
Kingsgate.....	23,725	14,931	Main roads to Banff and mountain resorts.
Twin Lakes.....	4,463	3,404	
Marienthal.....	6,419	5,562	
Estevan.....	1,907		New routes to Regina and Saskatchewan points.
Northgate.....	855	364	
W. Poplar River.....	1,269	686	International Scott Highway between Duluth and Port Arthur.
Pigeon River.....	18,503	15,284	

CASH BONDS

During the year the amount of cash bonds handled through the offices in this division was as follows:—

Cash bonds collected.....	\$ 28,640
Cash bonds refunded.....	20,196
Cash bonds forfeited.....	1,230
Cash bonds on hand.....	7,214

MINISTER'S PERMIT FEES

In addition to the entries under Minister's Permit at ports in this division, a number of cases were referred to this office for the collection of permit fees from relatives belonging to immigrants detained at different ocean ports, as a result of which \$110 was collected through this office.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES

During the year, there were 43 prosecutions undertaken by officers of this division against persons for infractions of the Immigration Act, and convictions obtained in each case. This amount, however, shows a decrease from the previous year, when 133 took place. The figures for 1921-22, however, were unusually large on account of a large number of prosecutions taking place during the summer of 1921, when so many I.W.W's and other undesirables were being driven out of the cities and towns in the United States and were crossing over into Canada. The salutary effect obtained by these prosecutions, however, acted as a deterrent and the beneficial result derived thereby has been shown in this year's figures. Out of the 43 cases, 32 paid fines to the amount of \$4,250.

INVESTIGATIONS

There continues to be an increase in the number of investigations performed in this division. Altogether 2,440 investigations have been made by officers in this division, of which 196 were Chinese investigations. Last year the total number of investigations was 2,286, and the year before, 1,835. These do not include boards of inquiry or the numbers of incidental investigations at the border but represent individual cases in the interior, for which files have been created in the head office at Winnipeg.

BOARDS OF INQUIRY

There has also been an increase in the number of boards of inquiry, and the figures are as follows:—

In Winnipeg.....	198
By investigating officers from Winnipeg.....	327
By investigating officers from Calgary.....	144
By investigating officers from Edmonton.....	116
	<hr/>
Figures for 1921-22.....	785
	<hr/>
Increase.....	779
	<hr/>
	6

The above figures of course do not include boards of inquiry at border ports of persons seeking to enter or land, but are cases where entry had already been gained and the question of the right to remain in Canada was open for decision.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

CHINESE

The amount of work in this branch continues to occupy a good deal of time and the new situation created by the amendments to the Narcotic and Drug Act, whereby machinery is provided for the deportation of aliens, irrespective of the fact that they may have acquired Canadian domicile, has been taken advantage of in a number of cases, and the deportation of undesirable Chinamen ordered. A separate record has been kept of the number of Chinese investigations conducted by different officers in this division, which during the year was 196.

FREIGHT BOAT CREWS

During the year 1,093 manifests were collected from the masters of vessels arriving at Port Arthur and Fort William, in accordance with section 52. These manifests contain the names of 24,815 men employed on the boats. But of this large number of seamen we were notified of only five cases of men who were left behind, and these cases were satisfactorily adjusted.

DETENTION BUILDINGS

The matter of moving the Detention building at Coutts, Alberta, has been accomplished during the year, and we now have a very satisfactory building placed on a concrete foundation with full size basement, furnace, and situated at the south end of the Coutts railway depot, which is a great improvement over the old conditions.

The question of the erection of a new Detention building at North Portal, however, is still under correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Our present building there is in a very poor condition. There is no possibility of securing any heat in the detention rooms, with the result that it is impossible to detain deports there during the winter months.

IMMIGRATION HALLS

The following is a list of the Immigration Halls in the Western Division outside Winnipeg, together with the number of immigrants who obtained accommodation therein during the year:—

Athabasca.....	13
Edson.....	11
Grand Prairie.....	22
Grouard.....	6 (Now
North Battleford..	174 closed)
Peace River.....	73
Prince Albert.....	54
Spirit River.....	108
Emerson.....	17
North Portal.....	106
Edmonton.....	1,045
Total.....	1,629

DEPORTATIONS

The number of deportations effected through this division was 521, a slight decrease from last year, when 584 deportations were effected, but still a large increase over the two previous years of 221 and 125 respectively. The nationalities of the persons deported were as follows:—

British.....	348
United States.....	115
Chinese.....	19
Italian.....	4
French.....	5
Danish.....	5
Dutch.....	2
German.....	3
Serbian.....	1
Finnish.....	3
Austrian.....	4
Norwegian.....	1
Polish.....	1
Greek.....	1
Swedish.....	2
Belgian.....	3
Mexican.....	1
Spanish.....	1
Czecho-Slovakian.....	1
Bohemian.....	1
	<hr/>
	521

GRAIN WAREHOUSE, WINNIPEG

Our various agents in the United States, when visiting Winnipeg, have been in general agreement regarding the good results achieved by the exhibition of the various grains, grasses and vegetables shipped from our grain warehouse to the large state and county fairs in the United States. I have received a number of clippings from the United States press in praise of the exhibits which we prepared.

- 34,664 samples prepared from various grains and grasses.
- 3,832 feet of oat and flax rope.
- 150 large and half sheaves.
- 571 cases made and used in forwarding the above.
- 274 boxes containing threshed grain.
- 456 crates containing vegetables.
- 102 school boxes containing grain-in-straw and grasses.

RENTING OF FARMS

In order to co-operate with the banks, railways, Canadian Colonization Association and our agents in the United States, the various bank and railroad agents in the West were asked to send to this office a list of the farms in their respective districts which were available for rent. We commenced this only about the beginning of March, but up to the end of the fiscal year 201 completed forms were received from farmers in the West who desire to rent their farms. Full particulars regarding same were then sent to the department at Ottawa, our agents in the United States, and other interested parties, in order that full particulars might be placed before intending settlers as an inducement to come to Canada to rent farms, in cases where they are unable, through lack of capital, to purchase lands.

PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS

Inspectors at our border ports were instructed, where possible, to secure from settlers the names and addresses of any of their friends who might be

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

interested in coming to Canada. The names were then forwarded from our different border ports to this office and from here, we sent a supply of maps and literature regarding Western Canada, to the parties concerned, and also forwarded such names and addresses to our agents in the United States, in order that they may also get in touch with these prospective settlers.

PERSONS LEAVING CANADA AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT RETURN

Particularly during the last few months of the year, reports were circulated throughout the press and other channels, that large numbers of settlers were leaving Canada for the United States and Mexico. In many cases these reports have been found to be exaggerated.

Nearly every year as soon as building operations cease in the West, a number of artisans, mechanics and other labourers go to California, and other states in the Union, where the climate permits of all-year-round building operations, but very few go with the intention of remaining. Owing to the building booms in the United States during the last winter, a larger number than usual were attracted, but while the lure of plentiful work and high wages induced a larger number to go to the United States, yet many of them found that when they arrived at their destination, work could not be found and returned to their homes in Canada.

Then again, last spring, and also in the fall, a number of Mennonites, because of their objection to comply with the Provincial School Act, decided to emigrate to Mexico. These are, however, beginning to drift back again in small parties. On being examined at the border by our inspectors as to the reason for their return, they stated that conditions in Mexico were found to be very different to the conditions which they were led to believe were in existence there. They complain of the barrenness of the country and the heat and continual sand storms; that food and clothing were very difficult to secure, and prices extraordinarily high, being compelled to pay 5 cents per pound for rolled oats; that owing to drought they had no crop last year; that those who summer-fallowed were going to make another attempt at securing a crop this year, and that if they were unsuccessful they would no doubt all return again to their old homes in Canada; that there were no schools at all, and that the real estate agents who induced them to go to Mexico would receive very harsh treatment from them if they could be located.

Then again, a number of farmers who for various reasons decided to leave Canada during the last year or so to farm in the States, are found to be returning to Canada, having found out that while possibly in certain districts they were unfortunate in Canada in not getting good crops, yet the opportunities south of the line are no better than can be found here. As a result of these different causes, throughout the month of March, 1923, the usual spring influx of new settlers has been materially added to by the number of former Canadians who are returning to take up their residence in Canada.

APPLICATIONS TO FACILITATE THE LANDING OF RELATIVES

The number of applications received from persons in Western Canada, who desire their relatives to come to Canada from various countries, is still on the increase and occupies quite a large share of our correspondence. Altogether, 2,385 applications were received during the year. This is an increase of 585 over the previous year.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

During last summer a number of ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary settled in Western Canada, and applied for a commutation of their

pension in order to set up in business for themselves, or to purchase homes in Western Canada. About eighty of these cases have been reported on through this office. It would appear, however, that the majority of them were under the impression that after proceeding overseas all they had to do to receive a commutation of their pension, was to make application for same, not recognizing the fact that it is in their interests the department, at the request of the Irish office, is making inquiries into the particular purpose for which they require their money. Some of these investigations have entailed quite an amount of correspondence and time, and where it has been thought to be in the interest of these new settlers to recommend they receive a commutation of their pension, same has been recommended by this office.

BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

As requested from time to time, reports have been made by my officers regarding British immigrant children, who have been placed in employment in this division. These reports cover both the health and condition of immigrant children, as well as the conditions of the homes in which they are placed or treatment accorded to them. In nearly all cases, it is reported that these children are found to have been placed in respectable homes and like the new work in their land of adoption. Altogether, 36 inspections were made during the year.

WINNIPEG CORRESPONDENCE

As a result of the general increase in the work of this division, there has been a corresponding increase in the amount of correspondence during the year. The figures kept in the file room show that 40,436 letters were received, as against 39,057 last year and 34,374 the previous year, and that 39,890 were sent out, as compared with 35,010 last year, and 30,635 the previous year.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PACIFIC DIVISION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons admitted to Canada at ports of entry in the Pacific District, as compared with the preceding twelve months. This increase is confined altogether to the non-immigrant classes.

There has been a decrease in the number of immigrants landed at international boundary ports and at ocean ports. This has been due to general industrial conditions on the Pacific coast, and to the restrictive regulations in operation at Pacific ocean ports. The decrease at ocean ports is practically confined to the Oriental races. The total number of immigrants landed was 3,248, as compared with 4,700 for the previous year.

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, APPEALS, ETC., AT OCEAN PORTS

Port	Admis- sions	Rejec- tions	Appeals			Non- immi- grants admitted	Ships' crew ex- amined	Admini- strative fines applied
			Sus- tained	Dis- missed	Entry by permit			
Vancouver.....	797	113	14	29	6	10,510	785	5
Victoria	614	40	2	22	1	6,268	627	4
Other ports . . .	..	..	..	..	..	19,598	536	..
Totals	1,411	153	16	51	7	36,376	1,948	■

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Nine administrative fines were applied, totalling \$1,420, all of which were assessed against transportation companies. Of these seven were for bringing immigrants to Canada suffering from infectious and contagious diseases and two for failure to comply with regulations relating to the reporting of seamen.

INSPECTION OF SEAMEN

There has been an increase of over 15 per cent in the number of vessels inspected by officers of this department, as compared with the previous fiscal year. Changes have been made in the handling of crew manifests which have resulted in a closer check of ships' crews and a more careful observance of departmental regulations on the part of ships' owners, agents and masters.

DETENTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the period under review 10,714 persons were detained in immigration buildings for investigation, examination, etc., to whom a total number of 67,377 meals were supplied. From the statement which follows it will be observed that there have been fewer detentions in this district as compared with the previous fiscal year.

	1921-22	1922-23
Number detained at Vancouver.....	12,864	7,438
Number detained at Victoria.....	4,074	3,276
Number of meals supplied at Vancouver.....	120,835	51,761
Number of meals supplied at Victoria.....	24,878	15,616

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, APPEALS, ETC., AT BORDER PORTS

Ports	Admis- sions	Rejec- tions	Appeals		Prosecu- tions	Non- immi- grants admitted
			Sus- tained	Dis- missed		
Aldergrove.....	10	8			2	31,760
Cascade.....	17					7,209
Dawson, Y. T.....	72	13				
Douglas.....	33	99		3		39,400
Grand Forks.....	33	17			4	3,060
Huntingdon.....	113	78		6	1	76,782
Osoyoos.....	64	9			4	16,856
Pacific Highway.....	132	79		7	2	109,301
Prince Rupert.....	3	2	1	2		6,826
Seattle, Wash.....	356	172	3	13		101,527
Vancouver.....	119	8		5	5	
Victoria.....	42	30				18,478
Waneta.....	77	8				4,516
White Pass.....	51	1	3			6,328
White Rock.....	632	503	8	29	2	55,741
Other ports.....	83	7	2	1		48,891
Total.....	1,837	1,034	17	66	20	529,675

At boundary ports the increase in automobile traffic is particularly noticeable and the handling of this particular work necessitates long inspection hours, and careful work on the part of the officers handling the same.

MONEY DEPOSITED IN LIEU OF BONDS

Port	Number of deposits	Total amount	Amount refunded	Amount forfeited	Amount pending
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Vancouver.....	176	114,350	89,875	5,550	18,925
Victoria	164	95,630	68,600	.....	27,030
Other ports.....	71	4,350	4,250	.....	100
Totals.....	411	214,330	162,725	5,550	46,055

During the year 556 Boards of Inquiry were held in this district, as follows:—

Vancouver.....	225
Victoria.....	69
Places other than ports of entry.....	262
Total.....	556

Of the above, 253 boards were held in the cases of aliens in gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, etc., 156 in arrest cases, and 147 in the cases of passengers applying for admission.

ARREST CASES

A total number of 156 persons were arrested by officers of the department during the period under review and their cases disposed of as per the following statement:—

—	Entered by stealth	Entered as non-immigrants and remained	Undesirables under sec. 40	Entered after rejection	Illegal entry under Chinese Act sec. 7, (b)
Arrested and deported.....	52	29	42	9	1
Arrested and admitted.....	7	6	5	1	.....
Waiting deportation.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Waiting decision on appeal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	62	35	48	10	1

PROSECUTIONS

Informations were laid and prosecutions conducted in twenty instances, all covering deliberate violation of the Immigration Act, and convictions were secured in each case. The various sections under which the charges were laid are given below:—

Section 33, subsection 7 (Entry by stealth).....	15
Section 42, subsection 4 (Entry without the consent of minister after rejection).....	5
Total.....	20

Ten of the aliens prosecuted paid fines totalling \$585 and the others served terms of imprisonment. All aliens prosecuted were finally deported.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

DEPORTATIONS

Two hundred and seventy persons were deported from the Pacific Division, of which 193 were deported from Pacific Coast ports and 77 were taken east for deportation by deportation officers from other divisions. Causes for deportation and nationality of persons deported will be found in statements given below.

	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying.....	7	4
Criminality.....	74	15
Drug addicts and peddlers.....	1	32
Immorality.....	2	
Insanity.....	3	36
Mentally defective.....		3
Prostitution.....	3	
Public charges.....		35
Tuberculosis.....		1
Venereal disease.....	1	
Other causes.....	37	16
Totals.....	128	142

NATIONALITY OF PERSONS DEPORTED

Arabian.....	1
British.....	85
Chilian.....	1
Chinese.....	39
Danish.....	2
Finnish.....	1
Greek.....	3
German.....	2
Italian.....	3
Japanese.....	1
Newfoundlander.....	1
Norwegian.....	5
Philippino.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Serbian.....	1
American.....	122
Total.....	270

DRUG ADDICTS

On June 28, 1922, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended to provide for the deportation of aliens convicted under certain sections of the said Act, irrespective of the acquisition of domicile under the Immigration Act.

Subsequent to this date, a total of thirty-three aliens who had served terms of imprisonment as drug addicts, or peddlers, were deported from ports in this division. Of this number twelve deportations originated in the Eastern and Western Divisions.

On March 31, 1923, twenty-two aliens were under orders for deportation, to take effect on the completion of sentence, and twenty-five persons were still under investigation.

Deportation proceedings under the above-mentioned Act have been contested through the courts in fourteen cases. Of these five were unsuccessful and the decisions in the other cases resulted in the release, after expiration of sentence, of twenty-three aliens who had been ordered deported. These releases were necessitated by the issuance of Writs of Habeas Corpus and a decision by the British Columbia Court of Appeals, which is referred to later in this report.

INVESTIGATIONS

At places outside of ports of entry, investigations of various kinds were conducted and 254 board cases handled by special investigating officers. The investigation work during the year has been particularly heavy.

Regular visits have been paid to provincial gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, sanatoria and other public institutions by investigating officers, and the cases of all aliens in such institutions have been carefully investigated with a view of establishing their status in Canada. The cases of aliens convicted under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act have received particular attention.

The value of the work performed by the investigating staff is clearly demonstrated by the following quoted letter, received from the Medical Superintendent of the Public Hospital for the Insane at New Westminster:—

“In preparing data for the report of hospital operations for the hospital year ending March 31, 1923, I am pleased to find that we have successfully returned to their native country some thirty-six (36) insane persons through the active assistance and co-operation of your department.

“This number includes some cases in which the investigation has been of very long standing and very difficult and we have received material assistance from your investigating officer during his visits to the hospital. I certainly trust that the active co-operation between your department and our hospital may continue and that we may continue to enjoy the help of your investigator.

“There is no doubt whatever that the province has been assisted financially to a very great extent in being relieved of the maintenance of indigent patients, who properly belong in other countries and have been repatriated through your department.”

ADMISSION OF SPECIAL LABOUR

During the year 72 applications were filed from employers in this district for the admission of labour, which it was claimed could not be procured in Canada to fill vacancies occurring. These applications covered 451 positions; as the result of investigation by the Employment Service, 310 were refused and the positions filled by persons resident in Canada; admission was approved of in 141 cases. It will thus be seen that the close co-operation between the Employment Service and this department has produced excellent results, particularly in view of the industrial conditions which existed during a considerable part of the period under review.

HABEAS CORPUS

Twenty-nine applications for Writs of Habeas Corpus were before the courts in this district during the year.

Fourteen writs were granted resulting in the release of the applicants and fifteen applications were refused. Of the total number of cases, fourteen developed from deportation proceedings under section 10 (B) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and section 43 of the Immigration Act, eleven from applicants for admission and four from persons arrested as undesirables under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Twenty-seven of the applications for Writs of Habeas Corpus were made on behalf of persons of Chinese origin.

Two important decisions were handed down by the British Columbia Court of Appeals during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

The first established the right of appeal by the Crown against the issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, which had secured the release in Canada of a rejected immigrant; and also upholding the effective operation of section 23 of the Immigration Act. This decision has effectually stopped the numerous applications to the courts to prevent the deportation of rejected aliens properly refused admission to Canada by boards of inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Act.

The second case established that the deportation of an alien as provided for under section 10 (B) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act constitutes a criminal proceeding and that there is no appeal against the issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus securing the release of an alien ordered deported in accordance with the said section.

Chinese Immigration

There has been a decrease of 59 per cent in the number of Chinese persons landed in Canada during the period ending March 31 in comparison with the previous year, as will appear from the statement given below:—

	1921-22	1922-23
Admitted on payment of tax at Vancouver.....	1,030	465
Admitted on payment of tax at Victoria.....	429	182
Admitted exempt at Vancouver.....	171	34
Admitted exempt at Victoria.....	115	24
Exempt applications rejected at Vancouver.....	234	118
Exempt applications rejected at Victoria.....	101	18
Exempt cases admitted on appeal at Vancouver.....	6	8
Exempt cases admitted on appeal at Victoria.....	1	1
Paid tax after exempt rejection at Vancouver.....	65	60
Paid tax after exempt rejection at Victoria.....	30	8
Persons deported after rejection at Vancouver.....	132	83
Persons deported after rejection at Victoria.....	95	36
Persons admitted under bond to other countries at Vancouver.....	4,747	2,311
Persons admitted under bond to other countries at Victoria.....	886	938
C. I. 9 Registration at Vancouver.....	3,884	3,286
C. I. 9 Registration at Victoria.....	3,546	2,318
Bonds forfeited—Vancouver.....	\$4,500	\$6,000
Bonds forfeited—Victoria.....		

A total of 203 persons applied for admission under the exempt provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, of which number 127, or 62½ per cent, were unable to qualify under the clauses referred to. The head tax was paid by the majority of persons thus rejected and in the other cases deportation was effected.

In a number of cases, stowaways were found on vessels arriving from Chinese ports and investigation indicated that they were labourers, who had stowed away on passenger ships with the intention of securing illegal entry into Canada. This movement no doubt resulted from the strict application of the labour exclusion order in effect at Pacific Coast ports. In order to cope with this situation, all possible precautions were taken, including the searching of the vessels on arrival by Immigration and Customs inspectors, assisted by other federal officers, and it is felt that the steps taken have effectively checked any extensive movement of this kind.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION, MISS M. V. BURNHAM

The Women's Division of the Department of Immigration was formed in 1919, and since that time the work has steadily expanded and the staff increased. Three important things have been accomplished since the addition to the department of this staff of Canadian women:—

(1) Women in Great Britain wishing to come to Canada are interviewed by women who, on account of their knowledge and experience, are able to give accurate information.

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

(2) Travelling has been made much easier for all unaccompanied women and children, as all ships arriving at Atlantic ports are met by a woman officer, and a Government conductress is on duty on the train from the port inland in order to give advice and assistance.

(3) The Women's Division has a thorough follow-up system in connection with all women coming for household work, and careful records are kept of all unaccompanied women coming to Canada. This gives the women's organizations a feeling of confidence, and the supervisor is ready to co-operate with all organizations that are doing follow-up work amongst settlers.

During the past year, the supervisor has visited the Canadian Women's Hostels throughout Canada, many of the Y.W.C.A.'s and local offices of the Employment Service, as well as the Joyce Hostel at Kelowna, B.C. She has also called at all the Canadian Emigration offices in Great Britain, and in London met the Committee of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, the United Services Fund, the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, and other organizations. The offices at The Hague, Antwerp and Paris were also visited. This all leads to a more complete understanding of the problem affecting the immigration of unaccompanied women to Canada.

WOMEN OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain there are six women officers, a principal woman emigration officer and an assistant at each of the ports of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, whose duty it is to interview women wishing to come to Canada. The number of interviews per month vary, the average at each office being about 1,000. During a busy month, the report shows 2,000 interviews. Towards the end of the fiscal year, inquiries from people wishing to come to Canada were much more numerous than during the preceding year. It is necessary that all women coming to this country should be most carefully interviewed by a Canadian woman in order that we may secure a type of women who will settle down in Canada and become good citizens; also, there are certain classes, such as factory workers, that must be discouraged because we already have an adequate supply of these workers in Canada.

STEAMSHIP CONDUCTRESSES

In looking after the welfare of women and children the connecting link between the women officers of the department in Great Britain and those in Canada is the steamship conductress. These conductresses are employed on all boats under the Canadian Pacific, White Star-Dominion, Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Lines. They have all been carefully chosen and are women of tact and good judgment, who are rendering a great service to the travelling public. The co-operation of the steamship companies in this respect is much appreciated by the department and by all women travelling alone.

WOMEN OFFICERS IN CANADA

In Canada, a woman officer of the department meets every ship upon arrival, conferring with the steamship conductress regarding any cases of women and children requiring special attention. Unaccompanied women and children are constantly in touch with the woman officer from the time they land at the port until they get on their trains, and in this way they receive much help and advice. During the past fiscal year, over 200 ships were met by our officers, and there were 18,257 women and 9,366 children arrived at the Atlantic ocean ports. The woman officer co-operates with the representatives of the various

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

organizations who are present in the immigration building, such as the Y.W.C.A., the various churches, and the Red Cross Society. The principal woman officer is also a member of all boards of inquiry affecting unaccompanied women, and she visits women in medical and civil detention every day.

Conductresses

The conductresses on the trains have worked hard and faithfully during the past year assisting women and children. There are a great many women to be helped, and there are always children who require special supervision coming forward alone, destined to relatives. On one boat there were eight children, varying in ages from a baby to a child of fifteen years, travelling alone and destined to relatives. The conductress, in these cases, is indeed a mother. After every trip, the conductress sends in a report to headquarters, and complete records are kept of all these parties. The conductress reports any girl requiring special care or attention, and the case is then dealt with through the head office at Ottawa, the name of the girl being reported to the proper organization to deal with the matter. The conductress carries on these trips a first-aid kit and emergency supplies, and is turned to in cases of illness or accident. As the conductresses are almost all trained nurses, they are able to give valuable assistance. They also arrange for people to be met at the different stations.

The conductress' position is a most responsible one, because one of her duties is to endeavour to keep all the people in a good temper under very trying conditions of heat and weariness. This officer has an opportunity of doing a great deal of social service work on the trains. Special cars are provided for unaccompanied women, not in order to separate them from their friends, but so that they may sleep under the special care of the conductress. The special car becomes quite a social centre through the day; all the women's friends are welcomed, and the conductress really acts in the capacity of a hostess during a long trip to the West.

Canadian Women's Hostels

Canadian Women's Hostels are situated at the following points in Canada:—

Nova Scotia—163 Young Ave., Halifax.

New Brunswick—35 Union St., St. John.

Quebec—31 Drummond St., Montreal.

Ontario—72 Carlton St., Toronto.

Manitoba—130 Austin St., Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—1839 Lorne St., Regina.

Alberta—120 Fourth Ave., West, Calgary.

British Columbia—Y.W.C.A. at 997 Dunsmuir St., West, Vancouver, serves as Hostel.

Grants are given to these hostels by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and they are also given an allowance by the Dominion Government to cover from twenty-four to forty-eight hours accommodation of immigrant girls coming forward seeking employment as house-workers. The girls look upon these hostels as homes, and always go to them when changing situations or when in any difficulties. They are also encouraged to spend their free evenings there, and the hostels are really used as clubs. The newly arrived girl is always given first consideration and is made to feel at home. At the end of every month, the hostels send in reports to the Supervisor of the Women's Division, outlining the work done during that time.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

The follow-up work has grown a great deal during the past year, on account of the increase in the number of women immigrants, and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated. This work is done by the Women's Division in three ways:—

- (1) Through the hostels, which work in co-operation with the churches and local welfare organizations.
- (2) Through follow-up letters which are sent to the employers of girls who do not pass through the hostels.
- (3) Through the officials of the Immigration Department.

The hostels have sent in reports on 781 newly arrived girls who were seeking employment as houseworkers, but in addition to this they have accommodated a large number of transients as well as girls who had been in Canada some time and had come back for various reasons to these hostels. The largest number have come destined to the Toronto hostel, the second largest to Montreal. The work done at the Montreal hostel differs from that done at the other hostels, on account of the fact that many transients destined to points farther west are accommodated there. Women and children are always given a warm welcome.

During the past year, 1,780 follow-up letters were sent out, and the replies received indicated that 75 per cent of this number of women are satisfactorily employed as houseworkers. One hundred and twenty-eight are in other employment, and 29 had returned to England. From June 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, 338 women came out to be married. The names of these women were forwarded to the Chief of the Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Health, who supplied them with health literature. This has proved most valuable, as many of these women were going to outlying districts where it is difficult to get in touch with doctors or welfare organizations.

The Women's Branches of the Employment Bureau send in to this office the names of immigrant girls who apply there for work when they have only been in Canada a month or so. In this way we find out that many girls coming to join relatives apply for other work than domestic within a short time after their arrival.

Departmental records show the following numbers of British houseworkers arriving at the ocean ports during the year ending March 31, 1923:—

English.. . . .	2,129
Irish.. . . .	542
Scotch.. . . .	1,967
Welsh.. . . .	62
	—
Total.. . . .	4,700

The provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan have been advancing fares to houseworkers from Great Britain, and the results are most satisfactory. Each government has a woman officer in Great Britain who travels about interviewing and selecting suitable women. During the past year, Saskatchewan has had about 150 women come forward under this assisted passage scheme.

SOCIETY FOR THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women is the women's branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee in Great Britain. During the past year, this society sent out 464 women to Canada. They sent six special

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

parties, ranging in number from 20 to 75, as well as a number of smaller parties on various sailings. Each of these parties was conducted on the train in Canada by a Government conductress, whose report on each individual case was sent back to the society in London. The S.O.S.B.W. have granted loans to cover the passage to Canada of many families, as well as houseworkers, but the majority of the cases assisted were wives coming forward with children to join their husbands in Canada. In each case, before a loan was made this division was asked to make an investigation as to the settlement arrangements in Canada. The reports furnished were of great assistance to the S.O.S.B.W. in deciding whether it was advisable to make grants. In cases where, due to some unusual circumstances, the people in Canada do not commence repayment of their loans promptly, we are asked to make investigations as to their financial circumstances. Frequently we have been able to adjust matters, thus facilitating the collection of outstanding debts by the S.O.S.B.W. There exists between these two women's branches a feeling of mutual understanding and good-will.

EX-SERVICE WOMEN SETTLED IN CANADA

It is interesting to note that since the war 2,498 ex-service women have come to Canada to settle, having been granted free passages by the British Government. This number is composed of members of fifteen different corps, such as the Queen Mary Army Auxiliary Corps, the Women's Royal Air Force, the Women's Land Army, the Voluntary Aid Detachment, etc. These women are endeavouring to keep in touch with each other, and ex-service women's clubs have been formed in Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The women have served through the war, are not afraid of hard work, and are making very good settlers. Canada has received more of these women than any other dominion, Australia coming second with 1,361.

UNITED SERVICES FUND

The United Services Fund is an ex-canteen fund, of which the Governor General of Canada, the Baron Byng of Vimy, is honorary president. A portion of it has been set aside for the benefit of ex-service women in Canada who may require financial assistance in times of illness, and this is being administered by the Supervisor of the Women's Division. During the past year, eight women were assisted; all were deeply touched and appreciative of the fact that their services rendered during the war had not been forgotten.

RED CROSS NURSERIES

Excellent work has been done during the past year in the Red Cross nurseries in the immigration buildings at the ports of Quebec, St. John and Halifax. The workers have welcomed and cheered many weary mothers and comforted numerous tired children. The nurseries are always open; women and children of every nationality are welcomed. On a busy day, it is not unusual to see sixty little tots fast asleep, two or three in each bed. Many parties of children have been given treats upon their arrival, such as ice cream cones, milk, buns, etc.

According to the report of the nurseries, their workers have been on duty at the arrival of 202 ships; 7,153 children and 1,240 infants have been accommodated and looked after; 477 minor treatments have been given, and 1,913 have been visited after arrival at their homes. The number of mothers is not included in the above figures.

The Department of Immigration furnished the space and equipment for the nurseries, but credit for the work done is due to the Red Cross Society.

SOCIAL AGENCIES AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The names of immigrant women who have not made good in Canada and with whom any organization is having trouble are sent in to the Women's Division. The greater number of these cases come through social agencies such as the Women's Directory of Montreal, the Big Sisters' Association, the Neighbourhood Workers' Association of Toronto, or through women's organizations such as the Y.W.C.A., etc. Each case is carefully gone into with a view to discovering where the difficulty lies—whether through faulty selection overseas, and if so where the blame falls, or if it is due to lack of follow-up work in Canada. Through our records we are frequently able to give these organizations much helpful information regarding various cases. The following national organizations are interested in work amongst newly-arrived settlers in Canada:—

Canadian Council of Agriculture.
 Catholic Women's League of Canada.
 Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
 Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.
 Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
 National Committee of Mental Hygiene.
 National Council of Women.
 Red Cross Society of Canada.
 Social Service Council of Canada
 Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
 Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.
 Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada.
 Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.
 Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
 Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION. G. BOGUE SMART

Frontispiece

"Juvenile migration is a direct response to what humanity pleads, patriotism wants and Christianity demands—giving the younger generation a chance. It is an Imperial back-to-the-land movement. It places workers in the Dominion at an age when they can most readily adapt themselves to local conditions and learn the methods of their new homeland."

—*British Town Lads on Imperial Farms.*

As one looks back upon the year 1922-23, which has now gone to its account, one may recall a period of fruitful and successful progress in this branch of immigration. We can now count hundreds of boys and young men throughout the agricultural districts of the Dominion whose progress and established prospects supply the highest possible testimony as to the value and success of the work of the various migrating organizations. The great majority of the children and juveniles are comfortably settled and giving employers excellent satisfaction and growing up as farmers.

The number of children and juveniles migrated during the past twelve months did not reach the desired total but this was due to the high cost of transportation and not to the fact that there was any shortage of desirable boys and girls in the old country available for settlement in Canada. The number of employers applying for this class of help largely exceeded that of the previous

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

year while the supply was but a small fraction of the demand. In the course of the next twelve months, in co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Committee of the British Government, the prospects for a vastly increased influx of young farmers and domestic workers are promising.

The term child migration is used to cover those coming from the British Isles under the age of fourteen—juvenile migration relates to those between the ages of fourteen and eighteen.

The existing financial strain in Great Britain has materially affected the ability of organizations desiring to increase their emigration activities of former years. Besides this, the cost of maintaining the children during their period of training, together with the high prices of the children's clothing and enormously increased rates of ocean travel have prevented even the average annual emigration of these children of pre-war years.

The desire of the Government is to secure a greater influx of settlers who will become industrious and permanent citizens and add to the strength of our national industry, agriculture.

The children come to Canada at various ages as will be seen from the following summarized statement.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION, INSPECTED DURING THE PAST YEAR
AND THEIR AGES

Under school age (under 5 years).....	6
School age (5 to 14 years).....	765
Over school age.....	1,784

The distribution of these young workers covers a vast area.

Provinces	Boys	Girls	Total
Ontario.....	2,040	754	2,794
Quebec.....	375	81	456
New Brunswick.....	97	25	122
Nova Scotia.....	45	59	104
Prince Edward Island.....		2	2
Manitoba.....	28	15	43
Saskatchewan.....	15	16	31
Alberta.....	24	13	37
British Columbia.....	14	10	24
	2,638	975	3,613

The readiness with which the services of these children are sought is conclusive proof of their general adaptability for agricultural employment. In the past 23 years the extent of the demand for these young immigrants is shown by the following figures. From 1900 to March 31, 1923, inclusive, 38,589 children were received and for the same period 451,680 applications were received.

The importation of thousands of boys and girls of ages varying from fourteen to eighteen years, will in a large measure meet the needs of Canada in respect to farm and domestic labour. Thousands of bright, healthy and worthy boys and girls in Great Britain are willing and ready to come to Canada and engage in this kind of employment, if assistance could be given them.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The annexed tabular statement does not show a very substantial increase in arrivals during the past twelve months over the previous fiscal year. While this was perhaps disappointing to employers and to those who endeavoured to

supply this needed help, yet it is a source of satisfaction that the children received were of excellent types in point of health and physique and possessed a good understanding of the purpose for which they had come to Canada and what would be expected of them.

Society or Agency	Number of children	Applications received
Dr. Barnardo	226	10,823
Macpherson-Birt	204	1,070
Catholic Emigration Association.....	199	1,863
National Children's Home and Orphanage.....	106	554
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan..	50	387
Church of England.....	29	230
Sir J. T. Middlemore	45	142
Salvation Army.	308	777
Daykene Farm ..	17	8
Dr. Cossar		200
Quarrier		884
Mrs. Smyley "The Coombe"...		30
Other sources		37
	1,184	17,005

These figures, unfortunately, are not complete as it has been found that numbers of children have been coming to Canada directly, placed by relatives in the old country with relatives or friends in Canada. Various circumstances have brought the arrival of additional children to my notice during the year just ended.

Owing to the fact that the various organizations engaged in promoting the movement have been limited in their financial resources, and this together with ocean rates of travel almost three times higher than before the war, it was found impossible to migrate an increased number, notwithstanding that the material at their disposal—eligible boys and girls—desiring to come to Canada was far in excess of the number available before the war. In this connection, I might add that the pre-war cost was \$50 for each boy or girl. In 1920, it was \$100; in 1921 it had increased to \$165. In 1922, there was a reduction of \$15 which brought it down to \$150. It is anticipated, however, that some downward modification in transportation expenses may be made during the approaching year.

While the widespread demand for British child and juvenile immigrants in Canada is significant, the shortage of supply is not less so, for only 7 per cent of the children and juveniles required could be supplied. The vital thing is that we have been unable to get enough young people to meet the urgent requirements of our agriculturists and householders.

It was for this reason that the minister of the department instructed me to visit Great Britain during the past summer to study the question with a view of ascertaining if the number of boys and girls annually migrated to Canada could not be made commensurate with the demand. My main purpose was to open up the whole question from the viewpoint of Canada and to impress upon the British authorities and people Canada's superior opportunities for young people who have little to look forward to at home. My mission met with such encouraging results that it is estimated that during the approaching year the number of selected young farm and domestic workers will be much greater than those previously arriving in any single year since the movement began. Canada is destined to move ahead rapidly and we have room for tens of thousands of juvenile emigrants from the United Kingdom.

Since the year 1868, 77,638 children and juveniles have been received and settled throughout the Dominion, a vast array if marshaled together under the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

clear skies of Canada. They appear much less numerous when spread over a period of four or five decades. A leading Ontario newspaper recently stated that "no better immigration material is procurable for Canada than those English boys proposed to be sent to Canada with the aid of the British Government, and that country is fortunate that has such sturdy substance for its backbone."

Canada was the only overseas Dominion to which this unique form of migration was directed. The success of the children in Canada was closely followed by the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, and has resulted in these countries becoming active competitors with Canada for a steady, annual and practically unlimited migration of boys and girls of all ages to these shores.

Canada has always welcomed these young settlers, especially agriculturists and household workers. They have helped us and at the same time have helped themselves.

Supervision and after care are predominating factors in the success of any movement on behalf of children and particularly in the indenturing and placing in foster homes and situations dependent children settling in a new country.

The children are regularly visited by representatives of the emigrating agencies and of the Government, until they reach the age of 18. The conditions under which the children are placed vary but little and may be briefly stated to be as follows:—

A prospective employer undertakes to clothe the child properly and provide schooling until the child reaches a stated age. Attendance at church and Sunday school is also stipulated in the agreement which is entered into over the signatures of the superintendent of the home and the employer.

Very few complaints have been made by employers concerning the progress and behaviour of these young workers and such as have reached me were for the most part of a very trivial nature. In proportion to our total immigration during the past year, few of these newcomers have not been satisfactory. It may not be uninteresting to quote the opinions of employers regarding their apprentices.

The following reports are significant of the happy relationship existing between the children and those with whom they are living and working:—

H. J., age 15, 1921.

This is a bright, blue-eyed, Irish boy. In conversation Mr. B. said, "I have learned to love this boy, he is so honest and upright, has not a bit of deceit. He will never want for a home while I live."

F. H., age 16, 1920.

"This is the first old country boy we have had and we find Fred, up to the present, a very fine boy, quiet and well behaved and we try our best to make him happy and contented." The boy is quite at home and contented.

D. G., age 17.

This boy has been in the employ of Mr. A. S., farmer, for the past eighteen months or ever since his arrival in Canada in the spring of 1921. He described D. as "a very smart boy; he has given no trouble since he has been with me, and I like him very much indeed. I have to pay him a good wage for his services but he is worth every cent of it." The boy is well satisfied with his situation, and the inspector adds "he is certainly making good."

R. B., age 17, 1920.

R. came to Canada in 1920, and has been with Mr. W. B. for nearly three years. He finds him a good, upright boy and a very willing worker, quiet and of steady habits. "He is growing fast and one would not know he was the same boy that came to me about three years ago." The inspector found him alone and at work with a pair of horses drawing wood for fuel. R. said "I have a fine place, and will stay with Mr. B. as long as he requires me."

W. W., age 18, 1920, c/o Mr. J. D. C.

Mr. C. said, "I have had several other boys on my farm, and while they gave me satisfaction, I have no hesitation in saying that the boy I now have is the best of the lot." He is smart and intelligent and has a bright future before him.

A. C., age 18, 1921, c/o Mrs. E. S.

Mrs. S. expressed herself as well satisfied with A. and stated he is very attentive to his work. When I saw him he was doing a man's work, ploughing in the vineyard behind a splendid pair of horses. I complimented him upon the straight furrows he was making.

M. J., age 15, 1921, c/o Mrs. F. N. M., Marmora, P.Q.

Mrs. M. said, "With a single exception, Matilda is the best girl I have ever had. She is a real home girl in the very best sense of the word. We get on fine together."

D. W., age 14, 1921, c/o Mrs. C. P.

"Doris has a strong advantage in her pleasing personal appearance. She is bright at school and learns housework easily but has not yet got far enough past childhood to appreciate her abilities. Unless present indications fail, she will turn out a first class girl. She is receiving nice treatment."

FORMER JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS

A.T.F., 1907.

Tom as he is called, is still with the people he was placed with on first coming to Canada and he has made a splendid success: Is considered in every way as a member of the family and is treated more in the nature of a son than an employee. Takes an active interest in church and Sunday school work and is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

A.S., 1903.

This is a splendid type of young man, and he has done remarkably well. He has been with the M.P. Company for some years and has risen to have charge of one of the Departments of the works. Served his country in the late war. Resides with widow of his late employer by whom he is considered as a son.

F.J., 1894.

"Fred, is the proprietor of a nice grocery business in the city of London, Ontario and has made good. He has accumulated quite a bit of property and is fast becoming a man of substance."

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

C.E.K., 1911.

A fine young fellow in every respect—has been with present employer for many years and is spoken of in highest terms. Employer states that he couldn't wish for a better man and that he is one the Home can well be proud of. Considered and treated in every way as a member of the family.

C.P., 1894.

This boy is owner of one of the best farms in the county of Wentworth: is a practical farmer, has made good in every sense of the word and for a number of years past has employed Barnardo boys, whom he has trained and brought up to be good, useful young men.

G.L., 1911.

Since coming to Canada, this young fellow has been in the same locality in the county of N. Is a fine young man in every respect—a competent farm helper, a faithful attendant at church and Sunday school and has always taken an interest in church work, and bears an excellent character.

H.H., 1913.

Employer speaks of this young fellow as being one of the best ever sent out. He is held in high esteem in the neighbourhood of his home where he is well and favourably known. Is a capable farm hand in receipt of a good wage and doing well in every respect.

W. and G.B., 1912.

These brothers have been with same employers in county of Middlesex since coming to Canada and in every sense of the word have made good during the trying days of the war. Employers state that they could not have carried on but for their help and bear testimony to their sterling worth.

The age of the child determines the term of agreement. Short terms of indenture, for boys under fourteen, are unwise, and are apt to create a spirit of discontent. During the first year in Canada, everything is new to them—a new life is before them. They must familiarize themselves with their new surroundings, and get into the ways of the country generally. During this period, it is far better for the child that he should remain where he will be made one of the family and grow up as a member of the household than that he be looked upon as a hireling.

In placing the children, every agreement confers on those taking the children the prerogative of terminating the agreement by giving reasonable notice to the Society, and a similar privilege is reserved by the Society, with the additional right to remove the child should there be sufficient reason to believe that the child's interests are not receiving proper attention or in the event of unfair advantage being taken by the foster parent or employer.

For a boy of fifteen and up to sixteen years of age indentures are usually made for one year and provide for a reasonable wage which includes board but not usually clothing as he is able out of his wages to purchase necessary clothing. In the matter of any advance on wages and expenditures made on his behalf, the employer is required to keep careful account, for the information of the Home.

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

Classification of the children according to progress may be readily seen in the following report of the inspections of the children during the past fiscal year:—

Homes and situations—	
In very good foster homes and situations.....	2,408
In good foster homes and situations.....	137
In unsatisfactory homes and situations.....	12
State of children's health—	
Very good health.....	2,467
Good health.....	94
Unsatisfactory health.....	2
General progress at home and at school—	
Making very good progress.....	2,311
Fairly good progress.....	240
Unsatisfactory.....	6
Character and behaviour—	
Very good.....	2,385
Good or fairly good.....	164
Unsatisfactory.....	6
Wage earning.....	1,426
Adopted.....	37
Engaged in other occupations than farm work.....	14
Apprenticed to a trade and self supporting.....	57
Restored to and residing with relatives.....	103
Total annual wage paid to above children.....\$	173,190
Money in savings accounts.....	12,199
Serving term in jail.....	1
In Provincial Institutions.....	2
Lost track of.....	14
Returned to England.....	24
Gone to United States.....	11

Boys and girls (18 years and over) whose inspections were completed and who are managing their own affairs:—

Homes and situations—	
Very good.....	260
Fairly good.....	7
Unsatisfactory.....	
State of Health—	
Very good health.....	256
Fairly good health.....	8
Unsatisfactory health.....	
General progress—	
Making very good progress.....	247
Making fairly good progress...	17
Unsatisfactory progress.....	
Character and behaviour—	
Very good.....	250
Fairly good.....	12
Unsatisfactory.....	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

The following is a statistical history of the growth of the movement:—

	Year	Children Immigrated
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, London and Liverpool (Canadian Headquarters Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.).....	1868 to 1923	14,180
Miss Rye and Church of England, Niagara-on-Lake, Ont., and Sherbrooke, Que.....	1868 to 1923	3,795
Mr. (Now Sir) J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax, N.S.....	1873 to 1923	4,960
The National Children's Home and Orphanage (formerly Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson) Hamilton, Ont.....	1874 to 1923	2,867
Mrs. Bilbrough-Wallace (Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.).....	1878 to 1915	5,529
Cardinal Manning (Ottawa and Montreal).....	1880 to 1888	1,403
Dr. Barnardo, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.....	1882 to 1923	25,682
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto.....	1884 to 1923	2,848
Mr. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ont.....	1890 to 1923	4,074
The Catholic Emigration Association and amalgamated societies, St. George's Home, Ottawa.....	1897 to 1923	6,197
The Salvation Army.....	1905 to 1923	1,128
Minor Agencies.....	1897 to 1923	4,975
Total.....		77,638

NOTE.—About 75 per cent of the children were boys and 25 per cent were girls of ages varying from twenty months to eighteen years.

The children arrive in Canada with an ample supply of clothing—sufficient for at least their first year's requirements. They are invariably placed in approved homes and situations and under terms definitely stipulated in a legal form of agreement, entered into by the employer or foster parent. After they are placed, the children are visited at least twice by representatives of the Home and this department and no child is permitted to remain in a home or employment where there exists any doubt or evidence that he is *persona non grata*, overworked or otherwise not properly treated.

The children are seen personally and reported upon individually. It is the first duty of our inspectors to see that the child is happy and receiving proper care.

Since 1921, grants toward the work earned by the various organizations during the past year show a yearly progression, and, as previously indicated, the reports of our inspectors have been exceedingly favourable to both the children and their foster parents or employers.

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable change in public opinion in Canada regarding the importance of a steady flow of people from the United Kingdom. This is true particularly with reference to the migration of boys and girls for farm apprenticeship and assistance in household work.

This change has been a robust one—so general and widespread that the advantages this country offers young people are now more generally recognized in the motherland than heretofore.

This growing consciousness of the immense value of juvenile migration to our vast Dominions and also to Great Britain from a national point of view is but the forerunner of a greater development. Men and women who realized the great importance of this movement in the early years of its history are gratified to learn that an agreement which will result in the migration of a greater number of children and juveniles under the age of seventeen years is about to be entered into between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada.

It is not within the scope of this report to describe this great and growing movement in its entirety and detail but I desire to say in closing that one can-

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

not too highly praise the men and women in Great Britain who are giving their time and means to improve the opportunities of necessitous and orphaned children in the old land by providing a more favourable start in life for them than they would have had in their motherland.

REPORT OF MY VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1922

By direction of the honourable the minister of this department, on June 7 I proceeded to Great Britain for the purpose of making a close examination of the work of the various organizations engaged in the training of children and juveniles with the ultimate view of their migration to Canada.

The purpose of my mission was to place before the minister such facts as would enable him to form conclusions as to the future attitude of the Government in respect to an enlargement of the work of migrating British children to this Dominion. In consequence, I investigated every phase of the subject with a full appreciation of Canada's most outstanding need—population—in these days of agricultural production.

It was soon evident to me that amongst all classes in Great Britain there is a very high appreciation of the economic value of the needy child to the State and benevolent action in his behalf was in evidence everywhere. In the various schools and orphanages, the number of children eligible for migration to Canada vastly exceeds those of previous years. Many of these institutions had waiting lists for admission in excess of former years, and besides this thousands of children left orphans by the war will increase the number.

The early history of these children before admission to these schools was a subject pertinent to my mission. It was ascertained that the outstanding condition of the children was poverty, but the great majority are the children of respectable parents.

The juvenile immigration movement to Canada would receive a great impetus, were assurance given those in the Old Country who have in the past promoted it, that the Government of Canada is prepared actively and sympathetically to co-operate with them in protecting the children's interest and otherwise assist them in carrying forward the work. With the guarantee of this the consent of a parent or guardian—which is imperative and in past years has been a formidable obstacle to the migration of many splendid boys and girls—would be more easily obtained.

I have learned conclusively that the various organizations engaged in the training and emigration of young people from the British Isles, are in no sense financial undertakings, but purely charitable and philanthropic assisted and carried on by voluntary contributions from all classes of people in the Motherland—their aim being reclamation, training and emigration of necessitous children; to protect and qualify them for responsible and useful citizenship within the British Empire by providing them elementary education, moral instruction and a short industrial training; to safeguard them from the imposition and exploitation of interests prejudicial to their future; to provide foster homes and situations for the children by transplanting them in Canada, as farm apprentices and domestic helps. The high character and purpose of the work may be properly designated as not only humane but imperial as well.

It is a cause that is highly regarded by the British Government, whose departments co-operate with the organizations in their work of training the children particularly the Ministries of Health and Labour, Home Office and Education Departments respectively, which departments of Government have direct responsibility for the nation's needy children.

During my various investigations, I have personally interviewed committees charged with the financial support of the various homes and schools,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

and I was pleased to learn that these committees were composed of persons who are leaders in business and philanthropic enterprises. Many persons who are most prominent in church and state are carrying the burdens of these praiseworthy endeavours.

Frequently in the course of my peregrinations amongst the schools and homes, and when I looked into the faces of the children and talked to them, these questions continually arose in my mind. Where could Canada get better material for immigration than these boys and girls, and does Canada desire them as farm workers and domestic helps? and shall the emigration of pre-war days be encouraged and extended? Fully 80 per cent of the children and juveniles in state, private and charitable institutions were of good physique and health, and I have not the slightest doubt, would qualify for Canadian citizenship under our immigration regulations. And as I went from school to school the words of the late Lord Grey, former Governor General of Canada, irresistibly came to my mind: "It is not possible to do a greater kindness to the State children of England, than by removing them to the freer and healthier life of Canada: The climate is admirably adapted for the rearing of a fine, noble and strenuous race."

THE CHILDREN PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS TO CANADA

The Training Homes and Schools in Great Britain are ever open doors for the reception and care of destitute and necessitous children of every description and they are doing a great service for the children and the Empire at large.

Some of the children may be the offspring of undeserving parents, but the great majority are the children of poor but respectable people, who, by reason of business reverses and other misfortunes have become dependent upon the charity of the public and the State. These are, therefore, generally speaking, the original source from which Canada has in the past received thousands of her British juvenile immigrants.

The children have been placed in the homes for reasons innumerable, but the following groups are the more salient causes:—

1. Poor and destitute.
2. Orphans.
3. Neglected and unbefriended.
4. Ill-treated.

Besides these there are other institutions for child need in this Motherland which are correlated to those first mentioned in the above category but with these I perhaps was not directly concerned.

Experience in Canada, as elsewhere, has demonstrated that the social position of the child's parents is not necessarily a handicap to the child's future provided he is received in the home at an early age. The children come largely from overcrowded centres of population, London and the surrounding towns supplying the greater proportion of the children in the homes. Amongst the finest and most promising boys and the best material for emigration are London boys. I was informed by one who has made a study of the London boy, that he is bright and alert, learns easily and is amenable to discipline and instruction. He will do splendidly if taken in hand before he knows his London too well.

The trades taught them in the homes are all useful and will come in very handy for the Canadian farmer as a general knowledge of harness-making, boot repairing, tailoring and carpentry has, as I know personally, been very helpful to many erstwhile young immigrants, especially those who have gone to Western Canada and taken up homesteads.

In general, the moral and physical training and discipline of these homes tend to mould the children into useful and industrious citizens wherever their future lot may be cast. The work accomplished by both State and privately managed homes and schools in Great Britain is in itself absolutely good, and my estimate of it has been considerably enhanced by the opportunity afforded me of making it the subject of personal study and investigation.

RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES

The work of the various societies is carried on under well defined religious principles as the outcome of home mission effort. It stands "outside the camps of mere sects and denominations," the only difference being that of Protestant and Roman Catholic. Apart from the latter no "shibboleth of creed" or denomination regards the work as its own. In all the homes and schools, whether under private or state control, religious instruction, I observed, has a foremost place in the training of the children. This undoubtedly will account for the fact that in knowledge of moral teaching these children in Canadian Sunday and day schools so often take first rank, and many of them are afterwards found as public religious teachers throughout the Dominion.

This is well illustrated in the case of J. T., who migrated to Canada at the age of fifteen. His employer, after having the boy in his employ and household for three years, recently stated: "John is a good Christian boy, never has been guilty of a mean act in the three years he has been with us. He is a good worker and takes as much interest in the place as if he owned it. He is now out of control of the home and has hired with me for another year at \$28 per month with board and keep." The boy said, "Mr. and Mrs. W. have been a father and mother to me."

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILD

Before being admitted to a home or school, a child must be examined by a medical officer, both on his admission to the headquarters building and immediately before being placed in the home or school. A certificate showing the child's fitness to be transferred to the home or school must also be furnished.

The health of the children is, of course, pre-eminently the one condition that should be highly regarded as far as emigration is concerned, and it is satisfactory to note that in all institutions in the Old Land, the authorities seem to exercise the deepest concern in this regard.

The general health of the children in these training establishments in the Old Country has proven to be as good or perhaps better than is found amongst the general population of the country. This is due altogether to the environment as well as to the strictness in the discipline and the training of the children in cleanly habits. It is a well known fact that in all homes where youthful persons are early taught to practice these habits they retain them through life, and also, that in the absence of such training they are almost sure to grow up without proper regard to the necessity of personal cleanliness. Therefore these institutions will undoubtedly turn out a large proportion of children possessing stronger sentiment favourable to purer lives. I refer to this particularly because of my observations, during my very long experience in the inspection of children, and investigations bear out the opinion I have formed of the general good health of the bulk of the children in these homes.

THE CHILD IN THE SCHOOL: HIS CARE AND TREATMENT

Elementary education is a most important part of the early training of these children. Each institution has, of course, regular schools presided over

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

by specially qualified teachers who are engaged because of a distinct interest in the general wellbeing and development of the minds of a class who have not had the advantages of the ordinary child born under more favourable auspices. Under such tutorship it can be well appreciated that taken at an early age, impressions may be made which in development will enable the fittest to recover much lost ground due to lack of care and training previous to admission to the homes, and of these there are naturally great numbers who eventually make extremely rapid progress.

What struck me at the various schools visited was the well cared for and contented appearance of the children as a whole. Special attention was paid to manners, alertness and general appearance of the children found in the homes. I questioned them regarding their home life, and studies in school—in not a few instances was surprised to find the child so well informed about Canada. One lad of eight was asked by me where Canada was and he replied “over the water,” and another equally young in reply to my question “farming is the chief occupation of the people there.” Many, I learned, had a brother or sister in Canada, whose names were familiar to me, having been under the supervision of my office in previous years.

Amongst the many difficulties which beset the state and private agencies charged with the care, training and settling in employment of the surplus population of boys and girls in Great Britain, there are two which force themselves into prominence viz. (1) the impossibility of finding room for them in the homes and schools owing to the lack of money to provide sufficient accommodation, and (2) the difficulty of settling these young people in useful and profitable employment. The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Education authorities, as well as the various philanthropic organizations, have before them the great responsibility of dealing with these young people.

In an interview with Miss Durham, of the Ministry of Labour (Juvenile Employment branch), I learned that nearly half a million boys and girls in the United Kingdom leave school each year—the vast majority being only fourteen years of age—without any definite employment in view.

From careful inquiry I believe that 75 per cent of these boys and girls would be most acceptable migrants for Canada. The Ministry of Labour, in a memorandum advocating emigration to the Dominion at the age of fourteen, states:—

“Emigration at fourteen offers a far wider field for selection. A greater proportion of the boys endowed with superior physique and intelligence have before sixteen passed into occupations demanding a long training and promising good wages and prospects. These boys will not be easily shaken out of their channel by an offer made five years later of a completely fresh start made elsewhere. Since an offer made at eighteen or nineteen brings a far readier response from those who have not fared very successfully in the labour market, who have had many jobs but stayed long at none. Their ill-luck has left a mark on character and habit. They are not the same fine material as when they left school. The years that pass between fourteen and eighteen are a time when impressions are absorbed with a swiftness and a submission almost incredible. It is during this period that the English boy becomes inevitably an Englishman and no other sort of a man.”

The question of the age at which children should be sent to Canada is one that was frequently discussed with the authorities in England and a matter to which I have given very considerable attention. There are openings throughout the Dominion for British children of all ages but of course these openings

are affected by the positions the children are expected to fill on arrival here, viz., helpers from ten to thirteen years of age placed under principle of adoption or boarded out—various ages up to fourteen—workers fourteen to seventeen, and over.

SELECTION OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS

Each organization lays down certain rules and regulations in respect to children proposed for emigration to Canada. The conditions vary but little, and are in effect as follows:—

(1) The character of every boy or girl must be furnished in writing before its emigration is finally agreed upon and this must cover the various periods during which the child has been under training and observation in the home or school.

Children whose character and behaviour have not been satisfactory or any child who after being placed out at home has not made good, will not be sent to Canada. Those making the selection of children for emigration are fully appreciative of the fact and are willing to accept the responsibility that if any of the children behave badly in the Dominion they must be returned to the Motherland.

(2) A medical certificate, which of course must show the prospective emigrant to be healthy, both of body and mind, is also furnished over the signature of reputable medical practitioner before final arrangements for the child's emigration are carried out.

(3) The most suitable ages to send a child to Canada for service are from five to fourteen years for boys, and from thirteen to sixteen for girls. Children three-and-a-half to ten are emigrated only when foster homes have been previously selected for them in Canada. The emigration of very young children is ideal, both for the children and for Canada, but it is a much more expensive undertaking than that of emigrating those who are over ten and under fourteen years, as the former requires a longer period of after care in Canada.

BOY LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN

The following are some of my observations on the subject of the demand for boy labour in England:—

The demand for boy labour in Great Britain is much over-estimated, and thousands who would make good material for emigration are continually out of work.

When boys leave the homes, they join the Army or Navy, or take whatever they can get—the latter occupations as a rule are known as "blind alley jobs," being temporary and leading to no advancement; they come to an abrupt end, as a *cul de sac*. Such occupations include messengers, van, telegraph and page boys. Since the war, young girls have also been employed as telegraph messengers. Thousands of boys from ten to twelve years of age are employed in the capacity of page boys in hotels, restaurants and clubs.

Hundreds of these boys might, with advantage, be secured for Canada, under the auspices of recognized societies, as soon as they leave the school or home, and before drifting into unprofitable or "blind alley" occupation.

Many of the poor law, industrial and voluntary homes, in appearance and furnishings, are more like first-class boys' and girls' boarding schools and institutions. The children looked as if they might have come from the homes of the better or middle working classes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

At the present time, Canada is receiving children through various organizations of the highest repute in England and Scotland, which may be classified as follows:—

Philanthropic Organizations.

Ministry of Health, including 600 Boards of Guardians (and while these have to do with other classes their responsibilities include orphan and neglected children.)

Home Office, Certified Schools.

There are many other sources which as yet have not sent children but are willing to do so under the Overseas Settlement Committee's plan.

It is probable that outside the British Isles people have no conception of the large number of voluntary workers connected with both private and state-owned homes, schools and orphanages, who are giving their services in a private capacity to the community, from a sense of self sacrificing duty to orphan and needy children.

It is absolutely certain that in Canada the conditions in respect to farm labour and household work can be met to a very large extent by the importation of thousands of carefully selected boys and girls, who have been under discipline and training in the various private and state schools in the United Kingdom. The supply of this class of help is ready to hand in larger numbers than was ever known heretofore, for one particular reason, namely, that there has been a very limited migration to Canada of juveniles from the motherland for a number of years, as may be seen from the following statement:—

Total number of children emigrated to Canada during the past twenty-three years or from 1900-1 to 1922-23 (inclusive).....	38,589
Total number of applications received for children from 1900-1 to 1922-23.....	451,680
Total number of children emigrated during three years ending March 31 last..	3,821
Total number of applications during same period.....	52,217

